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FEB 8 1922

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA X	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA X	15,825

"MALWA" "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" X "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia

"EGYPT" Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
2 Feb.	MADURA	8,600
9 Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
23 Feb.	RATIPARA *	8,182
9 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
23 Mar.	NEVASA	9,078
6 April	MANORA	7,888
,,	MASHOBRA	8,283
4 May	MANELA	8,803
18 ,,		

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shangha

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbo-
24th March	Naldera	bourne and
5th May	Malwa	Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
3 Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
6 Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
7 Feb.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.
8 Feb.	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa.
9 Feu.	BARDRA	K. & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA..
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	5th Feb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA:,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y K LINE
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Tamba Maru I, Aeshima 5845 25th Jan 9th Feb
Bengal Maru N. Yokota 5 98 7th Feb, 14th Feb
*Hekodate Maru C, Hideshima 8th Feb 10th Feb
Wakasa Maru B, Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March
Tokushima
Maru J. Shibutami 5968 2nd Mar 17th Mar
TsurugaMaru Y Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar 2nd Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabbhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

YOUR CHILD
GETS.
Rs. 3405.
Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child. Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Saving's Bank. We pay.
5%
interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow
AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.
ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account.

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interst	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Interst
20.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
1.52	Intrest	200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
3.10	Intrest	210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
5.26	Intrest		
110.38	4th Year		
	and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per sent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not lees han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only..
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-2-2	59,76,180

HEAD OFFICE:
62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
K. B. OLIPHANT,
Em. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., O.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shortar periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1894.

	Rs a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,861 15 2
Reserve Fundz	15,86,351 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital
HEAD OFFICE, LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per sent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at 4 per sent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,59,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 000 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulras apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents,
209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquenium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management. Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book sharp. Season commencing October.
Telg. "Lodge." Tel. No. 271

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING.
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families. Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COURT CLERKS having experience in (the) line. Apply to Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and co., Solicitors.
A R2792

WANTED—Energetic JAINS to work in leisure hours on prospective terms. Apply or see SHANTI BROS., Optician, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R2792

FOR NIGHT DUTY, WANTED Gujrati and English knowing Hindu CLERKS for making Race Accounts. See in person to-day positively. BALARAM ANANDRAM, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi Road.
A R2790

WANTED—SENIOR DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of working out details and preparing working drawings of machine layours for Factory work. Only experienced men need apply. Wages according to qualification. Apply by letter to RUBBER FACTORY, Antop Hills, Matunga.
A R2787

WANTED for immediate employment an ASSISTANT ENGINEER with practical experience of Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge Construction. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or send copies of testimonials giving previous experience to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Delhi (New Capital), Railway Works Scheme, P. O. Raisina, Delhi.
A C12047

WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two smart and intelligent SURVEYORS with special experience in levelling and contouring, one to work near Thana at present and another at Ahmedabad. Pay according to qualifications between Rs. 75—115 p. m. (consolidated) with prospects of permanency for a capable man. Apply before 17th instant, with particulars of qualifications, age, experience and pay expected with copies of testimonials to the CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY, POONA.
A C12089

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced mill Secretary and accountant seeks POSITION in a similar capacity. Best references. Kindly address to Box No. 7717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2776

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS for residence over the Works of Italian Motor Car Co., Ltd., at Arthur Road, Jacob Circle. Apply within.
C R2723

TO BE LET—At Sankli Street Plot No. 23 New building, open air rooms. With electric light, moderate rent. Apply there.
C R2674

TO LET—Portion of 2nd floor for office purpose in House No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, (Hammam Street). Apply to SWARAJYA SABHA, same floor, Bombay.
C C12071

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET at Sussex Road, Byculla, shops and Blocks. Rents reduced, Blocks at Rs. 125, 135 145 155. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Khareek Bazar, Manavi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R2755

TO LET at Santa Cruz near Morebaug, 5 minutes' walk from Ry. Station, newly built BUNGALOW, consisting of ground and first floor, all independent, delightfully situated with SEA view and Jaan. Apply Box No. 7723, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2794

TO BE LET at TARDEO ROAD—HON'BLE BYRAMJI JIJIBHOY'S Oart. FLATS and SHOPS of a NEW building with Electric lights and other conveniences. For rent, etc., Apply to EXECUTORS of MR. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2781

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922 in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Agiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

TO BE LET—Near Imperial Bank, Custom House Road, Fort, spacious premises suitable for Mercantile or Banking firms and first class Show Rooms on ground floor and small and big office blocks on three upper floors, each floor measuring 7000 sq. feet space with Electric Installation and lift. For rent and particulars apply to Box No. 7724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2796

COTACAMOND—TO LET—Rossmoyne. Large commodious fully furnished BUNGALOW with Cottage, suitable for Princess or large families, drawing dining, sitting, Office and pantry rooms, 4 bed rooms, 6 dressing rooms, 5 bath rooms, Kitchen, Stables. Immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, High Court, Hornby Road, Bombay.
12007

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

OIL MILL, at No. 7, BELASIS Road. For sale or to be let. Apply to ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., 158, Nagdevi Street.
R2758

FOR SALE—450 yds. free hold for Building on a factory at Seenapur Lane. Apply Box No. 7725. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2800

FOR SALE—A PLOT, measuring about 36,000 square yards, suitable for Mills, Factories next to Tansa Pipes near Kirol Cabin, Kurla, Dist Thana. Phone No. 4225.
G R2798

FOR SALE—Two big CHAWLS, consisting of 112 rooms with shops, at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, for Rs. 1 lakh or near offer. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, 15, Ravelin Street, Fort, 'Phone 5230.
G R2718

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One luxurious seven seater STUDEBAKER CAR as good as new. Price Rs. 5,250. Apply H. B. DADYBURJOR, Gwalia Tank Road, Bombay.
Ja R2789

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Harley Combination 1920 Magneto Model. In perfect running order. Open to any trial Owner went abroad. Will sell for Rs. 1,700 or offers accepted. Apply Post Box, No. 512, G. P. O.
Ja R2754

FOR SALE.—HUPMOBILE MOTOR, seven seaters, quite new, being very seldom used within last six months, completely fitted, for cylinder; Price Rs. 7,000 or near offer; Apply MANEKLAL, c/o Bhogilal Jivachand, Trambakanta, Bombay.
JA R2759

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Delivery by March 1922, 3, 5 or 7 BOWL CALENDER and BALING PRESS, New or Second-hand, write particulars price to Box No. 7696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2719

FOR SALE—(1) Brand New STONE CRUSHER 16 ins. by 9 ins.; (2) LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 ft. by 7½ ft. and 180 lbs. pressure; (3) ¼ to 100 B.-H.P. ELECTRIC A. C. MOTORS (4) 5 Ton MOTOR LORRY. Apply KANJI HANSRAJ MISTRY, 125, Chukla St. Bombay 3
K R2801

FOR SALE—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS in Burma.—The Cotton Ginning and Baling and Oil-Expressing Mills, situate at Myingyan and Allanmyo, Upper Burma. All as previously owned and worked by Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) The Myingyan Ginnery, contains 90 gins and the Allanuyo Ginnery 36 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with Hydraulic Baling Presses Oil-Expressing Mills, Refineries, Tin-making Plants, Engines, Boilers, Godowns, etc. Offers will be considered for one or two of the properties. For further particulars apply to:—STEEL BROTHERS AND COY., LTD., (Cotton Department) Post Box 132, Rangoon.
K C12057

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

IF you wish to get ten years' promotion in one join Higher ACCOUNTANCY and Auditing classes conducted at the ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, (Established 1905). For Prospectus, apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway.
M R2795

LONDON, WEST END DIPLOMAS in TAILOR'S CUTTING can be obtained through Prof. Rao, who is an examiner and will couch you up, if deficient to the standard qualification. RAO'S COLLEGE OF TAILORING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
M R2728

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

EARTH for filling can be had FREE at Forjett Street, Gowalia Tank. Apply to Messrs. SANJANA and SON, Architects, Old Police Court Building, Hornby Road.
N R2797

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 for General Import Business. Apply Box No. 7701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2732

WANTED—CAPITALIST to purchase goodwill of a very paying business. Only genuine inquiries. Apply Box No. 7726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2802

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 5 to 8 lakhs on immovable properties in Bombay. Double margin will be given to the lender. Bonafide investors should apply to Box No. 7713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2769

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—100 New Electric Ceiling Fans, A. C. Current, 230 volts., 54 ins. four Wooden blades of the Meroli make, (without regulators). Offers invited in writing. Apply to Mr. DWRKADAS NARANJI, Chompaguly near M. J. Market, Bombay 2.
T R2780

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 38" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road., Bangalore
R C11982

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Indian INDIGO. Offers invited from consumers only. Write VISSANJEE, C/o K. Worah and Company, Hamam Street, Bombay.
T. R2763

FOR SALE.—A running QUARRY at Kharodi (Malad). Excellent building stone Please apply to KORA AND BHATT, Bruce Lane, Fort.
T R2709

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters, complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters, New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 230. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Portable ...	220
Remington 7, Rs. 100, 2 Colours, 25 ...	140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ...	125
Oliver 3 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1 Leather Case 140, 2 Fine	150
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine	190
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine	180
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	200
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy ...	250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt	260
Lemington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ...	225
Lemington 11, Brief, 225 325, Policy ...	290
Lemington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TO BE LET.

TO LET—On account and at the risk of the defaulting lessee Mr. T. Williams, BUNGALOW Patell Lodge, Cadett Road, Dadar, sea-face with garage, stable, and servants' quarters. Immediate possession. Apply to Mrs. PATEL, 9, Aderwale Mansions, Chaupatty, before 9 a.m. or between 4 and 5 p.m.
R2760

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "SORAB MANSION" No. 7 Murzban Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 3-0 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1922.
C11968

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "SORAB MANSION" No. Murzban Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 8th February, 1922 at 2-45 p.m. Standard Times) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1922.
C11967

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.

Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.

Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TURTON,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.
C11987

The "Swarajya"

THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS AND THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Circulated in the whole of Southern India including, the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Advt. Rates Apply to:—
THE ALL INDIA ADVERTISING AGENCY
317, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS,
OR
To their Representative now in Bombay C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms a quantity of household furniture, belonging to a deceased European Gentleman.

Such as dining table, with four leaves, dumb-waiter, teapoys, cupboard, revolving book stand, roll top writing table, dirty linen box, camp bed, tent, hat box, gramophone, easy chairs, arm chairs, cane chairs, washing table, tiffin box, typewriter, crockery, books, old clothes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boulle Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Mannie Swan Shipping Co. Ld., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th February, 1922, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Acera built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrow, in Furness, tonnage 2826 Nett 1,751, length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22'.3.

The steamer is in good trim and seaworthy and has accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF 2 BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS AMIR MANZIL AND SHUMS MANZIL SITUATED AT NOWROJEE, FURDONJI ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Geegson Batley and King, Architects and Surveyors on behalf of Messrs Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Messrs Manesse and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 13th February, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the abovementioned Bungalows.

MENESSE and CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE

Majestic Cinema

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

The Kohinoor Super Production,

Bhakta Amberish

The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.

BHAKTA AMBERISH

A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss

BHAKTA AMBERISH

Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances, Marvellous Photography.

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES,
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. A. SHETNA & Co. present

Mr. & Mrs. Eddy Duo

The Celebrated American Tightwire Artistes in their amazing Feats on Wire. The "Flip Flap" Somersaults-Rapid running, Skipping and Dancing etc. on wire.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
together with a Beautiful Drama
THE HUMAN BEAST,
featuring the celebrated Italian Man-Monkey" CONSUAL AT THE

VENUS CINEMA

Oppst. Goods Yard—BYCULLA—Tram Terminus.
TIMES & RATES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior Cinema.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m
"A ROYAL ACROBAT"
Featuring BUFFALO
Italy's Strong Man.
6 Reels of Sensation and Romance.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 9-30
To-morrow Thursday at 6 p.m.
SPECIAL HALF PRICE MATINEE
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents (Direct from London)
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
in a
MUSICAL, REVUSICAL AND MYSTICAL MELANGE

Direct from Maskeline's Theatre of Mystery, London.
OKITO
OKITO
IN GORGEOUS AND SPECTACULAR CHINESE ILLUSIONS.

Presenting one of the most artistic and delightful set of Oriental Mystery ever seen in India.

THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!
THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!!
By arrangement with the Inventor, P. T. SELBIT of London,
ATTALLA
WILL COMMIT A MURDER EVERY NIGHT BY
presenting for the First Time in the East
THE AMAZING SENSATION NOW THRILLING CONTINENTS!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN"

This Extraordinary Deed is performed every night before a Committee and has baffled audiences in every part of the world where shown.

Members of the audience may bring their own saw's and conduct operations on the stage.

Plans at ROSE & Co.,

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Fourth of our "BIG FIVE" Productions
One of the Strongest and Most Virile Stories of the North-West ever screened.
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD'S
"ISOBEL"
or
THE TRAIL'S END
An Edwin Carewe Production featuring
JANE NOVAK & HOUSE PETERS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORAINE
This Week Episodes Nos. 6, 7 and 8.
No. 6 "THE IVORY TOMB"
No. 7 "THE JUNGLE TRAP"
No. 8 "THE TORNADO"

THE

Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genuine thrills and suspense that is nerve racking. The serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
Fourth Instalment Episodes 10, 11, 12,
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week a superb Vitagraph Photo-drama

"The Sea Rider"

(5 Reels—6000 feet)
Featuring HARRY MOREY
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S.T.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

A FANCY FAIR,

(AN ENGLISH VILLAGE.)
Will be held in aid of the Charities of
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY
ON THE GROUNDS OF
KUSHROO LODGE
Nesbit Road, Byculla.
On February 11th, 12th & 13th at 5 p m
OPENING CEREMONY
WILL BE PERFORMED BY
H. E. LADY LLOYD.
INFANT WELFARE DISPLAY

Needlework	Jewellery & Art Collection
Repository	Household Furniture
Fancy Articles	Funland
Flowers & Plants	Art Gallery

Bands, Concerts, Sports and Races.
AFTERNOON TEAS & REFRESHMENTS.
Your Kind Patronage is Solicited
Tickets:—First day 8 annas, Second and Third day 4 annas. Season Ticket Re. 1-0.

Location Girgaum

Late Stephens Stables Premises

Shellar's Royal Circus.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
WEDNESDAY 8th FEB. 1922.
AT 9-30 P. M.

THE "STAR"

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
The Greatest Scientific Serial Episodes 5 & 6
together with
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc.
by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOR
and a two-reel Comedy The handy man featuring BILLY WEST.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.
4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
MUSIC AND DANCES' VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 7, 8-45 & 10-30,
POPULAR PRICES.
The "Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and 2nd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
COME!
"FLY ON THE WINGS OF ADVENTURE!
Speed on the Airship that circles the Globe in a few hours. Come with JUNE! Help save her, as she hangs by her fingers from this spending' plane. It's the thriller of thrillers!
Sensational Beyond Description!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 3 In Hostile Hands.
" 4 Desert Law.
" 5 Mid-Air.
" PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: & 3-30, 5-15 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week a Glorious Indian Production.

Rajarshi Ambarish

Produced by the Hindustan Cinema Film Company.

An Indian Comedy in the Programme

To-night: 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY the 6th day of February, 1922, when you are requested to be present.

By Order of the Board,
KAPADIA & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Reliance Motor Works, Ltd.
C12076

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay are prepared to receive applications from Indian gentlemen who have had university or technical education in Great Britain, for appointment as Probationer in the Port Trust Service.

Applicants should not be above 25 years of age and must be of good physique.

The candidate selected will be appointed on a three years' agreement on a salary of Rs. 500—50—600 per mensem and on expiry of this agreement he will be appointed to the Trustees' permanent staff, if considered suitable.

Applications stating full particulars as to age, parentage, educational qualifications or training, etc., will be received up to 1st March, 1922, and should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
C11943

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT MALAD

CLOSE TO B. B & C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

OFFERS are invited on behalf of our client and a client of Messrs. Little and Co., for purchase of a valuable piece of land at Malad close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station admeasuring one lakh square yards or thereabouts.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little and Co. Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort on or before the 15th February 1922.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Further particulars can be obtained on application from the undesigned at their office at 91-99 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1922.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Hotel and Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year from 1st April, 1922. will be received upto 25th February, 1922:—

Mutton	Milk
Beef	Butter
Fish	Bread
Sole fish	Rice
Poultry	Potatoes and Onions
Eggs	Pork
Vegetable	Coal
Fruit	Charcoal
Plantains	Horsefood
Sour limes	Lucerne grass.

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., and delivered at his office at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tenders.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.
Bombay.
TA C12097

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Victoria Water Works, Janjira, pipes and fittings, etc., as per description given below of the approximate value of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. Sealed tenders quoting rates are invited to be sent to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

DESCRIPTION.	Number.
(1) Cast Iron pipes four inch diamater by nine feet long with plain spigot and socket ends	2418
(2) Four inch sluice valve with tail piece or	14
Four inch sluice valve without tail piece but with socket.	
(3) Four inch diamater bends of different curvatures	18
(4) Four inch diamater cast iron Tees spigot and socket ends	12
(5) Four inch diamater cast iron collers	12
(6) Air valves with balls four inch diateter capable of bearing a pressure of 300 lbs. per sq. inch	5
(7) Eight inches diameter cast iron Hose pipe having flanges with holes for bolts	1
(8 Cast Iron taper pipe nine feet long eight inches diameter at one end and four inches diameter at the other fitted with flanges and capable of being fixed to a Hose pipe with bolts.	
(9) Pig lead of best British manufacture or any other manufacture equal to that quality	75 cwts.
(10) Hemp do do	5 maunds.

All the pipes fittings etc., should be of British manufacture or of Indian manufacture provided the same are in no way inferior to those of British make and should be capable of bearing a pressure of 300 lbs. per sq. inch. On inspecting the pipes, fittings, etc., offered for sale one of the tenders would be accepted.

Before taking delivery all the pipes and fittings would be Inspected, only such being rejected as are found to be broken or inferior in quality to the sample supplied.

Delivery of all the pipes fittings etc., should be made before the 30th of April 1922 at the Murud Bundar.

On receipt of all the above materials, half the amount of the bill will be paid this year in May and the remaining half will be paid the next year ie., in May 1923.

Y. B. BORKAR.
Dewan of Janjira.
Murud-Janjira, 3rd February, 1922.
TA C12092

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD. ...Plaintiffs

vs.

1. THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.
2. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL and SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI ... Defendants

Bombay, December, 1921.

APOLOGY.

To

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

YOU have filed an action against us claiming damages for libel in respect of a paragraph headed "Poor Europeans" appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th of August, 1921, which purported to give an account as to how you had treated a band of performance who were engaged in London for the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant belonging to your company and came out to India at your expense. The paragraph sought to discredit your company by making it appear that you had treated your employees harshly and in a mean spirit and at the end it was stated that the case of the musicians was not the only one who knew of in which Europeans had received "scurvy treatment" from your company. We find that the several statements in the said paragraph are wholly misleading and untrue. We hereby unreservedly withdraw every statement and innuendo in that paragraph and admit that there never was any foundation for any of the allegations which were made. We regret we ever made them and we tender our sincere apologies therefor. We have agreed to pay your solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co. all the costs, charges and expenses that may have been incurred in the action which you have commenced against us.

We are, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully.

For the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Director.

S. A. BRELVI
for Marmaduke Pickthall,
S. A. BRELVI.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY

Suit No. 1852 of 1922.

THE GUJRAT SPORTS SUPPLYING COMPANY, Carrying on business at Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY and 2 JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS CLUB. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of O. 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure notice, is hereby given that the Plaintiff Company above named has filed on the 23rd day of January, 1922, the above suit in this Honourable Court against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Bombay Scottish Education Society and the John Connon High School Sports Club respectively praying.

(a) For a sum of Rs. 118 being the price of sporting goods sold and delivered to the Club maintained by the 1st Defendant in August 1920.

(b) For the costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1922.

Dated this 30th day of January 1922.

N. P. PAVRI,
Registrar.
C2793

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF AT DISTRICT.
Suit No. 303 of 1922.

MST. LACHMAN KUNWAR, widow of Lala Beliaa Dass, Vaish of Bazaria, Sohaswan. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

BADRI PARASHAD and BEHARI LALL s/o Lar Parashad, Vaish, of Bazaria, Sahaswan ..... Defendant.

To

BEHARI LALL and BADRI PARSHAD, Bazaria, dwelling at present in Baroda.

WHEREAS MST. LACHMAN KUNWAR, has instituted a suit against you for mortgaged suit Rs. 275, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some persons able to answer all such questions on the day of 24th January, 1922 at 10 o'clock in the fore. to answer the claim; and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 9th January, 1922.

Munsarim.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

C1201

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE SIDEBOARD, CHESTERFIELD'S VERY RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 56, Wodenouse Road, Colaba opposite Station at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of sliding dining table, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show gramophone and gramophone stand, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, tea tables, low chairs, ladies' fancy writing tables, hat-arm chairs, ladies' [illegible] Indian carved stands, card tables, blackwood [illegible] furniture, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs, teakwood, clothe and gown presses, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, roll top tab[illegible] glassware, crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property in use of J. B. Garibaldi, Esq., of Bombay Port Trust and others.

The property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
80, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2272.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. h. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S. T.) TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1922, at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1556, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagees at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, BANKERS, OFFICE OWNERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE SHOP ON PROMINENT BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, FURNITURE GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF TENANCY OF WELL-KNOWN CASH CHEMISTS OF HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction in one lot on FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the corner of Ravelin Street, on Hornby Road, Fort by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Proprietor of the concern known as cash Chemists and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

Entire stock in trade of the shop of Cash Chemists, concern comprising patent medicines, drugs, etc., as also substantial made to order shop furniture, Cash Register, Multigraph, goodwill, together with the right of tenancy.

The above concern is open to inspection and affords a rare opportunity to Chemists, Office owners and merchants to open new business.

Private offers will be entertained before the day of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., attorneys for the owner at their office at 267 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4227.

AUCTION SALE AT BRUCE LANE, No. 8 NEAR MERCHANT BANK, FORT.

Auction sale of black wood highly polished plus lined suits, drawing room, suits, almyrah, glass door cup boards, office writing tables, revolving chairs, arm and armless chairs, wooden cot, fancy teapoys, Galichas, records, sweet sounding, Phonographs, towel stand, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for sale) furniture of a private gentleman including specially made to order black wood, suits, silk tapestry lined drawing room suits, marble top table, side board cabinet, hat stand, wooden cot glass door cup board, office writing table, arm and armless chairs, fancy teapoys, leather lined sofas, dumb waiter, side teapoys, towel stand, chest of drawer, reeling sofa hat stand, Phonograph, records, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES FINE UMRA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February 1922 Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public AUCTION at 5 p.m., (S. T.) at Colaba Cotton Green by orders Messrs. Hirjee Punja and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Co., being the last party of the D. O. No 1181 and have not taken delivery of goods after the goods having been surveyed.

100 Bales Umra Fine Cotton as per D. O. No. 1181.

The bales are on view at Colaba State c. 6 godown.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD NEXT TO GULSON VILLA AND OPPOSITE OF MORARJI BHAGWANDAS SHIVJEE SANATORIUM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Hassanali Mahomedali the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 30th November, 1920 sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY 8th February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground originally of Pension and tax free and now by admeasurement 5098 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/7293 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No 2490 (3) and Street No 451 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Haji Hassam Haji Sulleman on or towards the West by the property of Bhemsil Sitaram, Singhani on or towards the South by partly by the property of Lalchand Jasodanand and on or towards the North by the property of Manchersha Dhanjibhai Ready money.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort. Bombay. or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Contrs.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 61 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofally Mahomedally:—

About 61 tons Rangoon Teak Squares, Mark MS.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of the constituents:—

About 200 tons Moulmein Selected Teak Squares above 15 feet.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SHADOW STRIPED VENETIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of The Royal Union Co. Bombay.

4 cases containing 81 pieces shadow stiped Venetian.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES HOSE, NOTE PAPERS, ENVELOPES, BOOTS, SANDALS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 11th February, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

2 bundles Rubber Horses.

3 cases mercerised ladies Hose of High quality American make.

On account and risk of the Bombay stationery equipment company of Esplanade Road.

4 cases High Class note papers, envelopes and Bezique markers all of well-known maker of Charles Goodall and Sons.

On account and risk of Mr. Fidahoosain Abdul Rasul,

1 case Boy's and Girl's Boots.

On account and risk of Electric Stores.

1 case Boys sandals.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th February 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

1 brougham in good condition

1 grey Arab horse 13¾.

1 Stude Baker Car 15520 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater in excellent running order.

1 Motor Lorry Locomobile 4 Tons in excellent running order

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1922.

Old Safety Razor Blades

We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto Strop, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re 1-3 for Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stropper Rs. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS & Co. 28, Medows Street, (opposite Cornegha) Bombay.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaoca, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFF remedy of Nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal
Dep B

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 6.

Rain has fallen locally in Tenasserim and at a few stations in south Madras. Victoria Point has had half an inch and Coimbatore one inch. The temperature is low from Central Provinces to south Bengal. The fresh western disturbance has not yet given any rain in North-west India.

Forecast:—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SCHNAMBERY OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Feb 6th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.931
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	67 3
Dew Point	"	61 4
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·573
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	80.4
Minimum do do	"	68.9
General direction of Wind		ENE, NW, NNW
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	158

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations record at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th February 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Lahore but clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and night temperature is higher than usual at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur and Mount Abu. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Indore and on the west Kathiawar coast where it is nearly normal. Night temperature is lowe rthan usual at Bhuj, Bhavnagar-Para and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly in east Hyderabad and in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Temperature remains low in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry except in south-east Madras and south Malabar where a few falls of rain may occur.

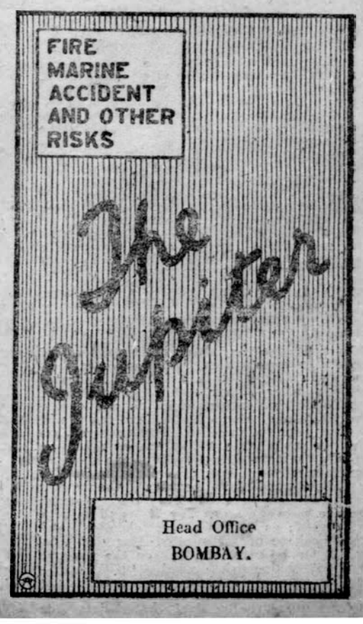
India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th February 1922.

Rain has fallen locally in Tenasserim and a few stations in south Madras. Victoria Point has had half an inch and Coimbatore one.

Temperature is low from Central Provinces to South Bengal. The fresh western disturbance has not yet given any rain in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 7TH OF FEB. 1922

	Temps. in shade		Rainfall	
Stations	Max. Temp. of last 24 hours	Min. Temp. last 24 hours	Fall in 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June last
PERSIAN GULF—				
Bushire	71	56	35	11 11 +4.09
Basidu	76	61	41	8.16 1 88
Muscat				
PUNJAB—				
Multan	76	49	80	1 61 +0 75
Mean Ispind	66	34	06	7 04 3 3
Lahore	69	43	27	1 16 0 13
Hissar	73	4	3	0 80 3 1
Amritsar	0	4	0	2 60 0 0
Delhi	80	54	0	0 85 0
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra				0
Allahabad	72	7	6	0 74 0 86
Fyzabad	75	4	2	1 11 0
Gorakhpur	71	6	3	1 77 +0 43
Jhansi	70	4	0	0 30 0 11
Allahabad	4	7	45	1 40 0 41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—				
Jacobabad	75	5	47	5 2 40 1 81
Karachi	7	6	8	64 1 3 0 44
Ajmere	8	0	2	46 0 3 0 6
Jaipur	72	2	4	64 0 10 0 75
Kotah	72	0	4	42 0 0 0 75
Mount Abu	67	5	0	32 0 17 0 45
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—				
Ahmedabad	0	5	45	44 0 8 0 26
Bhuj	2	1	0	66 0 2 0 10
Dwarka	1	1	0	68 0 0 0 00
Veraval	1	0	0	73 0 04 0 80
Rajkot	5	0	0	70 0 0 0 00
Bhavnagar Para	0	0	0	73 0 2 0 2
Surat	4	3	0	73 0 0 0 33
Ahmedabad	5	1	5	70 0 2 0 9
Deesa	8	1	0	1 32 0 0 0 3
Kaira	6	0	2	4 0 48 0 12
Indore	7	1	0	32 0 56 0 2
CENTRAL PROVINCES—				
Nagpur	7	3	5	54 0 00 0 4
Gangaon	76	4	0	31 0 77 0 9
Hoshangabad	7	0	0	1 0 2 57 1 10
Khandwa	8	0	0	1 0 0 0
Akola	4	0	0	52 0 0 0
Amraoti	3	0	0	3 0 0 1
Buldana	4	0	0	54 0 0 0
Basim	4	0	0	54 0 0 18
Chanda	82	4	0	66 1 14 0
Betul	8	1	2	3 44 0 87 0 14
KONKAN—				
Bombay	9	5	61	0 0 5
Ratnagiri	8	0	0	22 0 89 0 53
Mahableshwar	8	0	0	54 0 0
Kolaba	8	8	0	66 1 17 0 8
SOUTH DECCAN AND KISTNA AND—				
Malegaon	84	1	0	2 34 0 56 0 4
Ahmednagar	84	1	0	2 0 0 0
Poona	8	4	1	25 0 0 1
Sholapur	8	5	0	26 0 0 0
Bijapur	4	0	0	54 0 0 1
Belgaum	3	0	2	39 0 0 3
Arvang Dam	84	0	0	22 1 34 0 3
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1	9	0	0 2 34 0 2
Nizamabad	0	5	0	4 0 75 0 55
MADRAS (INTERIOR)—				
Kurnool	90	6	0	2 54 1 87 0 3
Cuddapah	7	0	0	56 0 0 1
Coimbatore	90	1	0	54 0 0 0
Calicut	89	0	78	0 54 6 60 2 60
Cocanada	89	0	78	0 54 11 0 11 17
MADRAS (EXCEPTIONAL) AND SOUTH—				
Madras	88	9	4	0 54 3 50 2 66
Nellore	87	6	2	78 4 05 +1 0
Cuddapah	90	4	0	54 3 21 1 50
Madras	85	8	8	0 0 0 5 +0
Trichinopoly	92	3	7	3 4 60 +1 40
Coimbatore	93	0	6	5 67 0 16 +3
Tuticorin	91	0	0	1 65 0 59 2 12
Mangalore	88	8	0	9 69 10 52 18 73



SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 7.

S S Ismaila Hancock, Rangoon.
S S Alpo Maru, Inone, Karachi.
S S Jalavijaya, Nelson, Moulmein.
S S Bengal Maru, Yokota, Calcutta.
S S Nagpore, Mallan, Moji.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

S S Mirzapore, Miller, Kobe, etc.
S S Banka, Hansen, Bangkok.
S S Folkenfels, Latha, Calcutta.
S S Maranagoa, Santos, Durban, etc.
S S Taraba, Sullivan, Durban, etc.

S S Ismaila:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain W A E. Hancock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Nagpore 3226 tons, Captain R. Mullan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, with a cargo of coal.

S S Mirzapore:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mirzapore, 4135 tons, Captain F. C. Miller, will said to -day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Taroba, 3657 tons, Captain J R O. Sullivan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S S Caledonia for London:—1400 cwt. Linseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. groundnut cake, Birla Bros.; 1001 cwt. linseed, M. D. Kalsia; 400 cwt. linseed, Bombay Co.

S S Delia for London:—6000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.; 100 cwt. ashgaseed, J. Parmanand and Co.; 15 cwt. ash mawa, K. Dalpi and Co. 12 cwt. ash mawa, F. C. Dalliwala; 1 bales wool carpet, Bomjor and Co.; 7 bales goatskin, A. H. Mohamed; 9 bales sheep skin, A. H. Mohamed; 9 bales cow hide, A H Mohamed;

S S Delia for Antwerp:—100 cwt. gumarabic E. Virji and Co. 123 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—3000 cwt. linseed cake Birla Bros.; 3459 cwt. myrabolams, B Dalpi and Co. 80 bales wool, F E Campbell and Co.; 18 bales wool, J S Mehta and Co.;

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—300 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 1000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Manchester:—1 bales cotton and wool carpets, Bombay Shipping Agency;

S S Madura for Hamburg:—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 120 bales cotton ny, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S Mirzapore for Antwerp:—1100 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt bonemeal, Crott Mody and Co.; 320 cwt bonemeal, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Madura for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Jalvihar for Dunkirk:—500 tons manganese oree, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Sicilie for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, I. David, 500 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 500 bales ecotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 cotton yarn, R D Tata and Co.;

S S Sicilie for Shanghai—2000 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co. 1500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Tdg. Co.; 900 bales cotton N W K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 3050 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokohama:—700 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokkaichi:—539 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Gondia for Moji:—1200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha;

S S Gondia for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind from London. Agents:—Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.:—3200 cks. cement, 1 keg clay, 1 case echemicals, 2 cases amonia, 1 keg alum, 3 case medicine, 3 cases chloroquine, 10 case sodabi carb, 200 drums caustic soda, 4 cases drugs, 1 bag drugs, 200 barrels, grapes, 6 case glasswaree, 1 crt. glassware, 1 ck, glassware, 33 case liquors 53 cases wine, 8 case champagne, 2121 cases brandy, 20 cases spirits, 302 cases whisky 165 cases win, 100 bdle copper sheets, 1 drum neutral oil, 1 case oil, 332 cks. whitlag 20 keg paint, 14 case paint, 25 case blue, 3 case oil painting, 53 case oil varnish, 30 bales paper, 27 case preserves, 12 cases provisions, 2 cascse confecetionery.

N. C. O. ACTIVITIES ON 6th AND 7th.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The activities of non-cooperators was not much in evidence in Calcutta to-day. No meeting was held. Only thirty volunteers were out of whom twelve were arrested.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	9 18
April	..
May	9 17
June	..
July	9 15
Aug.	9 06
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 96
Nov.	..
Dec.	..

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 6th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5%	..

Silver Spot 34 5/8 China sold

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	15 3/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan. Feb. Dons	19 3/4
Tone Firm with upward tendency	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Feb.-Mar. value	3 3/9
Months May-Augt Sellers.	3 3/6

New York, Feb. 6th.

Demen Bills	431 62

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	
In Germa y	
In Italy	

Liverpool, Feb. 6th.

Mid. American Spot	9 51
Sakelaridis	13 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 78
Christiania	26 86
Amsterdam	11 63
Switzerland	22 11

London, Feb 2nd

Belgium	53 88
Athens	96 75

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 4th

Bentes 3 p c.	56 1/2
Bar Silver spot	33 3 4
" 2 months hence	34 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver :—China selling Dull

Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 dy amarket loans	3 3/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 89 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/2
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 7/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£79 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 1/2
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	51 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	58 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	50 3/4
Indian 7 p/c. Loan	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	8 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/3

Tone :—Firmer

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 7.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points down in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good M. G. Brach April/May at Rs. 394 and subsequently declined till Rs. 386½. It then went up till Rs. 392 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 392. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 393 and after touching Rs. 388 closed at Rs. 396½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 326 and after going down till Rs. 320 advanced to Rs. 324 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 340½ and declined till Rs. 332 again going up till Rs. 336 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 282 and May Rs. 288 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintains easier tone owing to continued decline advised from Home markets, and buyers are not inclined to make any purchases.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 7th.

Fully Good Broach	April/May,	396 1/2
" " Bengal	March	269
" " "	May	293
Fine Comra	March	328
" "	May	341

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb, 7th.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	393
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	282
" " "	May	288
"	"	
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	326
" " "	May	338

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb 7th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	318	288	268
M. G. Comra's No. 4	347	332	317
M. G. Central P. No. 1	377	362	347
M. G. Central P. No. 2	362	347	332
M. G. Southern	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th Feb. 1922.

Cotton	13 128 Bags
Wheat	876 Qrs.
Linseed	383 "
Rapeseed	195 "
Gingellseed	135 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnut	6,449 "
Castorseed	587 "
Rice	1,314 "
Myrabollams	1,704 "
Cottonseed	22,419 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	304 "
Jowar	363 "
Masur	24 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	3 325 "
Seed	474 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 7.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-1-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-15-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-13-0.
Bars Silver ready 92-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 92-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 89-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32.
On Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 334.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 354.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 344.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 166¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 161¼.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 197.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 265.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 177½.
On New York Bank's selling D D 359.
London Gold ready sh. 95-5.
London Silver ready d. 34-10.
London Silver forward d. 34-4.
Tone of Silver Quiet China sold, speculators bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.33.
French Exchange Frcs. 51.60.
Swiss Exchange 22.00.
Belgium Exchange 53.80.
Italian Exchange 92.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 880.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 90.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ War Bonds due 1922 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 42 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68.

SHARES.

The Market opened weak, but closed rather steady in some of the scrips. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1295 x.d., India 126, Central 37, Tata Bank 18 and Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 82/8 x.d., By. Cotton 1150, By. Dying 1585, Bradbury 1050, Century 882/8, Cent. India 4370, Colaba Land 2440, Coorla 275, Crescent 550 Currimbhoy 1507/8, David 1440, Edw. Sassoon 605, Fazulbhoy 1410, Finlay 1845 Gokak 220, Ind. Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malwa 590, Jamshed 520, Kastoorchand 1150, Kohinoor 3970, Meyer Sassoon 380, New Great 790, New City 710, Pabani 900, Pearls 1070, Phoenix 985, Premier 190, Planet 290, Shapurji 330, Swan 1325, Standard 2400n. Simplex 732/8, Swadeshi 4715, Tata Mill 1325 x.d., Vishnu Cotton 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 600, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 142/8 pr., Bt. Burma pet 9/12 B. Tramway 110, B. Flour 1625, B. Steam 247/8, Bundi cement 40 Ind. Cement 300. Katni Ord 242/8 x.d., Katni Defd 1220 x.d., New India 17 Tata Iron Ord 70, Tata Iron Defd 220, Tata Iron N. Ord 61/4, Tata Iron N. Def l 180, Tata Oil 55 and Seindia 7.

FORECASTS OF COTTON & GROUNDNUT CROPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 7.

The final forecast of cotton crop of Burma gives the produced outturn at 40,500 bales which is forty per cent below normal. Last year's low prices discouraged cultivators and the decepient early rains prevented and delayed the growing area, the yield being thus reduced.

The final forecast of the groundnut crop of Burma shews the estimated outturn is 95,000 tons, or five per cent below the quinquenial average, due to poor rains and middle rains being discouraging to sowing reduced the outturn. Five per cent of the sown area is reported to have been destroyed.

AFRAID TO EAT BECAUSE OF INDIGESTION.

If you'll take the advice of thousands of people who have been relieved of indigestion you will take a little Bisurated Magnesia after your meals. Instead of that dread of eating, which is one of the worst evils of stomach disorder you will relish your food and will find that you are able to eat what you like and as much as you like within reason without the slightest fear of pain to follow. There is no waiting for this wonderful benefit; the instant Bisurated Magnesia enters the stomach digestive pain ceases. Try it and judge for yourself; go to the nearest chemist and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia today But be sure to look on the wrapper for the trade-mark word "BISMAG"—there's nothing "just as good" as Bisurated Magnesia and this word ensures your getting the product that does do you good.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotatio nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs0
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Imla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	115
Bank of India Rs. 50 .	100	do.	12%	126
Central			8%	37
Central Co op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7%	45
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs7	75	..	..	18
EXCHANGE BANKS	£			£
Chartered Bank ..	20	April-Oct.	15%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	10	..	7%	63
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 13	..	33%	95
Mercantile Bank ..	12 A	25 Mar.-Sept.	14%	22½
"				
National Financing ..	25	Feb. Oct.	8%	3

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. pct.	Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May		250	500
Fort ..	75	Nov.		50	1 20
Harvey and Sons pty .	500	July		70	625
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.		12	17 1-2
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.		15	105
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.		50	450
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.		70	915
New Pub. co of Wales ..	500	Oct.		50	350
Vokert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.		40	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7	%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	do.	6	%	585
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	%	100
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June-Jan.	5	%	95
Chapra mukh-Siglhat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4	%	65
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	50
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5	%	70
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4	%	67
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4	%	65
Mandra Bhoo Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	%	60
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4	%	54
Pachora Jammer ..	10	Jan.-July .	4	%	50
Sara Siraiganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	%	50
Sialkot Narow ..	100	April-Oct.	5	%	65
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	9	%	110
Sind Light Ry. .. .	100	..	5	%	105
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	100	April-Aug.	9	%	100
Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	4	%	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10%		150
Andhra Valley O ..	1,300	..	4%		660
Adhura Valley P ..	1,000	..	4%		100
P Rs.	50	..	1%		50
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs. 5	May. ct. Rs.		6		1.0
Karachi 5 9	..	..	..		103
Surat Elect. ..	1,000	Jan.	25		780 xd
" P.....	1,000	Jan.	85		870
Telephone	58	..	2		147.8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIE .

			Half Year div. Rs.	
Ahmed.bad Advance .	500	April-Oct.	130	2,700
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	320
Ajola ..	100	..	5	82/8
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..	80	1160
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1585
Bombay United ..	150	..	25	945
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	50	1050
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	382/8
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.	210	4370
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	630
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	40	2440
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	275
Cresent ..	100	do.	25	550
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	1507/8
David ..	250	do.	20	1440
Dawn ..	230	do.	60	360
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	15	605
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.	65	630
Fazulbhoy) ..	1,000	May	75	1410
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	1,845
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	1,250
Gold Mohor ..	500	..	120	1,000
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	80
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	140	800
Hyderabad ..	1 000	April-Oct.	200	1 500
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching.	100	do.	12	222/8
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	100	1,80
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	265
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	17	590
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	520
Jewraj Baloo ..	1 000	April-Oct.	48	400
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1150
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	750	1,130
Kastao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	700	860
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	3070
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	4 625
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	135	2,800
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	80	2,600
Manekji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	4,850
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1025
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	Nil.	38
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	400	6750
New City of Bombay .	500	April-Oct.	£120	710
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	10	790
Pabaney ..	250	..	Nil.	900
Pearl ..	250	..	55	1070
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	985
Planet Mill ..	100	..	5	280
Premier ..	95	..	10092	190
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	..	180
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	April-Oct.	100	810
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	745
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.	725	10500
Simplex ..	2.6	June.-Dec.	100	732/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	..	Nil.	330
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	135	2 400N
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	4715
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	1325
Tata O	500	..	5	1325N
Tata P	500	..	8	425
Union Mill ..	250	..	9	490
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	70	2100
P	500	..	7%	850
Western India ..	1000	..	150	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	90	Oct.-May	100		600
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..			650 nom.
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10		10
Bo.Burma T. Corportn.	125	..	25		610
Bo. Burma T.Corportn. New issue 25	125	..	..		142/8 pr.
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	150		1,625
B by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2		16
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12		247/8
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%		230
British BurmaPetroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	..		9/12
Bo.Electric Supply P.	£10	..	6%		110
and T. C. Ltd. ..	£10	..	10		787
Bundl Hydraulic Lime and Cement ..	10	..	2		40
Central M. Co., Ltd. ..	10	April	4		224
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	400	"	42%		45
The Eastern O	15	..	5%		28
Chemical Co. D2ab	1	..	Nil.		50
Indian Cement Co. ..	258	..	20		300
Katni Cement ..	40	..	44		1220 xd
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July	7%		5nnom.
Co. P. 200	250	Dec.-July	7%		215
John Roberts & Co. ..	100	Oc5.-July	16		127
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	50	Oct.	20%		82
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July	20		975
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	8		80
Mars and Price Co. ..	100	..	4%		94
Mars ane Price Co. ..	100	..	7%		75
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..	10		375
New Union F our Mi s	100	..	25		240
O.Govt-SLife A.Rs. 50 .	200	May	20%		250
Phi ips & o. ..	40	July	Nil.		40
Port Canning Co. ..	1 000	Sept.	48		615
dhivraipur Synd etc. ..	10	..	4		20
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. .	100	Mar.-Aug.	3 %		135
O	75	Sept.	8		70
Tata Iron Stee Co. D	30	..	80		820
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		140
Tata Iron Ord (Nl) ..	75	..	..		61/4
" Dft (")	400	..	..		180
Tata Iron Pref (Second)	10	..	..		100 1 pm
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	80%		325
Tata Oi Mi s	100	..	03		85
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..	..		5dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B— Buy. E—Ex Dividend

The final match held under the auspices of The Poona open Hockey Tournaments was played on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana grounds on February 3, 1922 between Friends' Union Kiskee A Team and the Poona Rovers and ended in a win for the former by 2 goals to nil.

On Sunday, the 5th instant a largely attended meeting of the non-Brahmins was held at Pachapur, Belgaum. The meeting condemned the movement of Civil Disobedience and exhorted the audience to remain quite aloof from the movement. To combat the movement of non-cooperation and to promote the cause of mass education a branch of the constitutional progress committee was also formed here. (A.P.)

Best opportunity for Contractors, Merchants and Businessmen.

The following are available for sale F.O.R. Balharshah G. I. P. Railway.

		Tons of 50 Cft.
(1).	Seasoned Machine sawn best Allapilli Teak Scantlings, planks, posts and battens of various sizes & 6 ft & adove in lengths	about 1500
(2).	Do. do. from 3" to 6" in length	" 1000
(3).	Do do. " 1" to 3" "	" 300
(4).	Machine Sawn Bija Sal Scantlings & planks of sizes	" 18
(5).	Machine Sawn Haldoo Scantlings & planks of sizes	" 50
(6).	Allapili Teak Round Logs 10 to 25 in length and 3 to 6 ft in mid girth	" 1500
(7).	Shishum Round Logs 5 to 26 ft in length ond 1 to 4 ft in girth	" 40
(8).	Tiwas Round logs do do	" 80

ALLAPILLI TEAK IS FOUND EQUAL TO BURMA TEAK-VIDE REPORTS.

ANY OTHER INFORMATION MAY BE HAD OF

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI,

SAW MILLS

BALLARPUR C.P. Chanda Dist.

BALLARPUR

SEVEN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Information has reached here that on Sunday morning at Bareilly volunteers and a crowd numbering about five thousand proceeded towards the Town Hall, in defiance of Government prohibition against processions, when the procession was dispersed by the police, the flags were seized, and the bands silenced. The police, while charging the crowd, were met with volleys of brickbats. When the police saw the situation was out of control, on the District Maistrate's order they opened fire and the attack was repulsed, the crowds remaining hostile. Military assistance was called but no firing by the military was necessary. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were wounded in the face by brickbats. Quiet has been restored but the city is in the hands of military. So far known the casulties were two killed and five wounded. Six persons have been arrested

" DR. BHANDARKAR'S BOOK. "

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of Monday the 23rd January, there is a letter from Mr. R. D. Karve to inquire if anyone of the numerous friends and admirers of Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar could give a plausible explanation as to how and why the learned doctor had condescended to get the recent edition of his book "A peep into the early history of India" prefaced by (an evidently smaller man like) Mr. H. G. Rawlinson of the Karnatapa College. If we would give a little play to our imagination, we can easily see that Sir Ramakrishna may be innocent of the whole affair and may not be responsible for attaching the alleged 'exaggerated importance to white skin.' The book, as I learn, is published by the Oxford University Press, which may have asked for permission to publish a new edition of the book and may have readily obtained it from Sir Ramakrishna. The publishers—the authorities of the Oxford University Press—evidently deemed it to be in the fitness of things to honour Principal Rawlinson with the privilege of writing a preface to Dr. Sir R. G. Bhendarkar's book. Possibly, the Oxford University Press, regards him as an authority in the matters of Indian History, as they have been the publishers of some of his recent books on Indian History, such as his Monograph on 'Shivaji, the Maratha.' But this 'exaggerated importance' that is being conferred on Mr. Rawlinson, as an authority in History, need not be a matter of surprise when we remember what was surprising revelation to many, that the learned Syndicate of our University had actually appointed him an examiner in History in March 1920 for one of its highest—the M. A. Examination which should rightly have first-rate scholars for its examiners, especially in the New course. Be it remembered that Professor Rawlinson was only a Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College till March 1917.—Yours, etc.,

'NO MATTER WHO.'

MALABAR MUSLIM RELIEF FUND.

Mr. A. M. Abdulcadir, the Editor of the "Muslim," Alleppey, Travancore writes:—

The heart of Malabar-Ernad and Walluvanad Taluqs-with its rich harvests and industrious people, is to-day stinking with the smell of the dead and where, once, beautiful birds used to raise their voice to heaven, we meet with the shrieks, the moans, and the heart-rending cries of the dying, of starving women fatherless children, whose dear homes are to-day a heap of ashes. A rich, wealthy smiling land is to-day almost a desert. Women who have never come out of their homes, children born with silver spoons in their mouth, brought up in palatial houses, fed on the richest food, are to-day wandering as miserable beggars, homeless and penniless. Almost all the able-bodied men are either rotting in the prison or have been despatched to the other world. Their homes have been raised to the ground. Both the innocent and the guilty have suffered terribly.

Tens of thousands of starving homeless, penniless, semi-naked, famished souls (women and children) appeal to you, Mussalmans of India, to feed their hungry decaying frame, to shelter them from the sun and the rain, to cloth their nakedness. Whose heart does not melt, which Mussalman does not shed a silent tear when he hears this dreadful agony of his co-religionst? Who dares to say "Nay" to this pitiful appeal?

For this purpose a fund has been started. All possible arrangements have been made to reach these distress, famished, women and children in the affected areas. The money that is realised, we promise, will be spent with the greatest care. We have printed receipt books which, we will be glad to send to anyone who is willing to help us in this collection. The realised sum and other contributions can be sent to the address given above. The response, hitherto, is very satisfactory and we are daily receiving handsome donations. The accounts will be regularly published in all papers.

Brothers, hearken to the call of these miserables, save them from the terrible death of starvation by your timely help and God will bless you for it.

DEFICIT IN BUDGETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the budgets for the next year, of the Imperial and the provincial Government we shall find heavy deficits and new demands. The deficits shall have to be met and demands to be voted for at least to some extent. Proposals will be made to retrench expenses. Any how more money will be required. Whence to bring it? Duty on industry is not laudable, much less desirable; besids its passing in depression. Duty on export will seriously affect agriculture, while imports have sufficient taxations, except that of manufactured steel. I would suggest that unearned increments such as derived from speculation and gambling should be made to contribute heavily, and import duty should be levied on manufactured steel. In the former case, the tax-payer will not be hit hard and it will have a sound effect upon the mania of speculation, and gambling which have brought ruin to innumerable persons while in the latter case, the nascent settel industry in India will receive a stimulus.—Yours, etc.

VELCHAND N. METHA.

Ahmedabad.

LONG LIFE WOOD HANDLE

"PERFECT" Screw Drivers.

Strong, reliable and durable tool that give satisfaction,

Solid, one-price dope-forged steel with wood handle rivetted solid against the steel and locked on under pressure and waterproofed.

Points carefully tested for strength and durability. Hammer head can be used as a hammer to start screws into wood etc. Can also be used with a hammer to loosen rusty screws, and will not break.

2 inch Blade,	Rs. 16-0	per Dozzen
3 " "	Rs. 18-0	" "
4 " "	Rs. 20-0	" "
5 " "	Rs. 22-8	" "
6 " "	Rs. 25-0	" "
7 " "	Rs. 27-8	" "

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE ORDERS

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS.

MORE ON STRIKE.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The strike of the Bombay Municipal scavengers continued yesterday. More sweepers went on strike yesterday morning bringing the full total to fifteen hundred. The sweepers on strike belonged to "C," "D," "E" and "F" Wards. They are still firm in their demands. All the sweepers collected at the Esplanade Maidan and held a meeting of their own. A few sweepers who are singled out as leaders discussed the strikers' demands. The strikers dispersed from the maidan towards the close of afternoon and went straight to the Esplanade Police Court where some sweepers were charged before Mr. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

The strike of Municipal sweepers is causing great anxiety to the city's health. Some of the roads and lanes in the city are covered up with *cutchra* giving a very bad smell.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

The following notice signed by the Municipal Commissioner has been put up at the gates of Municipal Office and Municipal chawls in the city with regard to the strike.

"On the morning of Monday 6th February a number of Municipal *beggaries* in defiance of the Law and Orders of their Superior Officers absented themselves from duty have since refused to return to work.

"They suffer from no legitimate grievances and had received only 18 months ago a substantial increase in pay. The Municipality has also recently provided a number of new Chawls in which *Beggaries* are housed at a nominal rent. It has also thrown open for them a Provident Fund for their substantial benefits.

"Under these circumstances all *Beggaries* now absent from duty are warned that if they do not return to work forthwith they will be dismissed from the Municipal Services and turn out of the rooms they now occupy and that the pay now due to them will under the Municipal Servants' Act be forfeited."

SCAVENGERS CONVICTED.

Before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Prosecuting Inspector Hurst charged (1) Yesoo Gangia; (2) Naroo Gopal; (3) Bhagia Baloo and (4) Tukia Sakia (Municipal sweepers) with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to overawe the public servants from performing their duties on the 6th instant.

Mirza Nasiruding, Overseer of the Bombay Municipality said he knew the accused. They were working as Municipal sweepers in "C," "D," and "E" Wards. Since yesterday the Mahar sweepers of those wards are on strike. He was on duty when his muccadum—Balkrishna reported that some sweepers who belonged to other wards had been threatening the men on his staff and asking them not to go to work. He proceeded to the spot and found about ten men not working in that Ward. Among those ten men, there were the four accused. Accused No. 1 had an iron rod. He was asking other sweepers not to go to work. Accused No. 2 snatched some persons there. Accused No. 3 and 4 were doing the same thing there. He arrested these accused in Broach Street and made them over to the police. The other six persons ran away.

After the evidence had been recorded, accused were asked whether they pleaded guilty to the charge to which they said in the affirmative.

His Worship, on the evidence recorded, convicted the accused and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 25 on each charge, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month on each charge.

CART-DRIVER CONVICTED.

Before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Ganput Luxman, a cart-driver of the Bombay Municipality working in "E" Ward was charged with being members of an unlawful assembly on the 6th instant. While Supervisor Gidney of the Bombay Municipality was going in Chuckla Street, he met some carts of rubbish returning empty. He asked the driver why it was so. He told him that the men on strike stopped him from doing the work. He, then, took back the cart himself following it at the rear. While going on the road, the accused and five others came in front of the cart, raised their hands and told the driver to stop. Mr. Gidney went up and arrested the accused, the others taking to their heels. The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to suffer hard labour for one month.

CASE POSTPONED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Sandiland, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Janoo Vithoo, and 77 others with refusing to work without notice as Municipal servants.

Mr. Taylor, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors to the Municipality appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Taylor in reply to the Court said that only 78 persons were served so far.

Mr. Vijayker, pleader, at this stage got up and said he was engaged by some of the accused and he had no time to see the information. He also wanted time to see if his clients can resign their to be in conformity with the Municipal requirements as he was told some of the accused had already sent a petition sending their resignation.

Mr. Taylor said the ringleaders were interfering with those who were going to work and he requested the Court to take an undertaking from Mr. Vijayker's clients not to interfere with those who went to work.

His Worship called six ring-leaders and ordered them not to molest those who went to work.

The case was then postponed till the 9th instant.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY

VICTORIA MILL.

200 MEN OUT.

About two hundred workmen employed in the Victoria Mill on Gamdevi Road belonging to the Weaving Department laid down their tools yesterday. These weavers are paid, at present, by the mill authorities seven to thirteen pies according to cloth per pound. Now the weavers say that they should have an all-round increase of one pie, which the mill authorities refuse to sanction. Except the weaving department, all the departments of the mill worked yesterday, as usual.

KASTOORCHAND MILL

STRIKE CONTINUES.

The workmen of the Kastoorchand Mill, situated at Dadar, numbering about five hundred, and belonging to the Weaving Department continued their strike yesterday. The workmen collected at the millgates and dispersed soon afterwards. All other departments of the mill worked as usual yesterday. The workmen were peaceful in their behaviour.

UNITED MILLS STRIKE END.

(From Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau.)

"The United Mills strike is at an end. As advised by Mr. Chaman Lall the strikers resumed work on Monday. A representation is going to made to the employers behalf of the men and it is hoped the matter will be settled amicably

THE SWEEPER'S STRIKE.

(From T. U. C. P. Bureau.)

The Municipal Sweepers have placed their cause in the hands of the Central Labour Federation organisers. Mr. Kanthi addressed the men on the Boree Bunder Maidan and told them that they must obey the decision of the Union, otherwise the Federation would not take up their case. It appears that four strikers have already been fined, fifty rupees or, in default of payments, sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Summons were taken out against 112 others. The Union of Sweepers is going to defend cases against these. It seems an unconscionable thing that the Municipal authorities should attempt to secure submission by the application of out-of-date legal provisions. The wisest course is to meet the demands of these men. They are the poorest of the poor. Their demands are simple:—(1) They assert that they were promised a monthly wage of Rs. 25 but that they get only Rs. 23. They demand, for men Rs. 30, for women Rs. 25, as a minimum monthly wage. Who is there to contend that Rs. 23, is a decent wage for a human being in Bombay? The services of a Municipal Commissioner are "too cheap" at a few thousands a month. But the service of a sweeper (the most essential service for the community) are too dear at Rs. 30, a month!

This strike affects the public. What is the public going to do to help poor men asking starvation wages and who are instead being shewn the door to prison.

The cases in the Esplanade Court were defended on behalf of the Union.

STRIKE ON E. I. RAILWAY.

AN AUTHORATIVE REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The following authorative report has been received by the Associated Press in connection with recent strike on the East Indian Railway.

At seven hours on the morning of 2nd instant the Indian locomotive staff at Tundla Junction struck work. Their action was subsequently followed by other members of Indian station staff at Tundla. Reason given for the strike is an alleged assault at Tundla on an Indian fireman by a European shunter and fireman during early morning of 2nd instant. Before striking work, no representations of any sort were made by men to any of the railway officials. An enquiry into the facts of the alleged assault was at once taken in hand by the civil authorities. But up to the present, the result of their investigations has not reached Calcutta. Medical examination of the Indian fireman in question by the Civil Surgeon at Agra suggests, however, grave doubts as to the accuracy of his complaint. The Locomotive Superintendent on receiving the news of the strike at once proceeded to Tundla and is at present in negotiation with the strikers.

A section of the staff at Cawnpore struck work yesterday evening in sympathy with Tundla. Mail and Passenger services (with the exception of one or two passenger trains) is being maintained as usual and with the aid of extra staff who have been sent to disturbed section, it is expected that goods traffic will be partially resumed today.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

There is a partial strike of the Indian staff of the East Indian Railway here. Indian Firemen are out, but the authorities are dealing with the situation satisfactorily. It is feared infection may spread to the rest of the Indian staff.

In connection with the Gorakhpur riots, it appears, some trouble arose over a non-cooperation meeting. Mr. Devadas Gandhi is leaving Allahabad for the scene of occurrence.—(A. P.)

SYMPATHETIC RY. STRIKE IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The strike of E. I. R. Indian loco staff here is due to sympathy with the tundle passenger. Trains are running with the help of the European and Anglo-Indian staff. The goods traffic has been suspended. The police are guarding the station.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FALKLAND ROAD.

MR. LUCAS' CAR BURNT DOWN.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Monday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Mohamed Yusoof Mohamed Ali and nine others were charged by Deputy Inspector Bird with rioting, mischief by setting fire to the motor car of Mr. Cecil Lucas, the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company at Play House on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Billimoria, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, for accused No. 2; Mr. Vessavewalla, pleader, for accused No. 3; Mr. De Lima for accused Nos. 5 and 7.

Mr. Cecil Lucas, Traffic Manager, the Bombay Tramway Company, said on the 17th of November last he received certain information in consequence of which he went to his office and drove in his car to Pydhownie, where he was told that the traffic was stopped and he wanted to go to Bhendy Bazaar but he could not do so. At last he went there on a tram car. The car could not move on because of the attitude of the mob. He then received certain information and went towards Babu Khoti Street. He tried to persuade the crowd to allow the tram cars to run on. But it was of no avail. He then managed to take a tram car towards Golpitha and there they were stoned. He immediately got out of the car and addressed the mob. It then, allowed the trams to pass on. Shortly after leaving Golpitha, he met a band of Khilafat people, some of whom were telling the driver to stop the car, but he asked the driver to proceed further. He, then, managed to go to the Tardeo Depot. He, then, walked back to Golpitha to see that the cars were following one by one. At Golpitha the attitude of the crowd was entirely changed. At Golpitha a serious incident occurred. There he was struck on the back of the head with something heavy which looked like a part of a lamp. At that moment his motor car came up from Pydhownie with four police sepoys. He and his Inspector left the car and went into his motor car. He, then, proceeded to the Tardeo Depot. At Tardeo he got out of his car and left it in the Tardeo Depot. At Tardeo some of the crowd got his car out of the Depot. He, then, called out to his men who rescued the car and took it back into his Depot. The crowd then swelled in numbers and he apprehended an attack being made on the Depot. He felt that his presence would infuriate the crowd, he went into cash-room and joined the four policemen who were there. While he was there he heard shouts that his motor car had been taken away by the crowd. He subsequently ascertained that his car was burnt up by the crowd near the Play House. The car belonged to the Company and was worth Rs. 6,000. He could not identify anyone who was in the crowd at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, the witness said that it was between 2-30 and 3 p.m. he heard that his car was burnt down. He was, at that time in the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. Gopal Baburao, Traffic Controller, Bombay Electric & Tramway Company, said at 1 p.m. on the 17th November last he was between Golpitha and Tardeo. He was with Mr. Lucas and other Inspectors of the Company. Mr. Lucas persuaded the crowd to allow them to proceed to the Depot. In the meantime Mr. Lucas's another car came up from Pydhownie into which he got with Mr. Lucas. They were being stoned at. The motor car was standing near the Depot and an attack was made on it by a mob of 200 to 300 persons. They then rescued the car. The crowd, then, swelled into two thousand and more. He offered to give the name of the owner of the car and its number; upon this accused told him, "What has we got to do with the number. Where is the police and what have we got to do with the Sircar?" He put his hand on his chin and asked him to go away. The crowd paid no heed to his request and about 200 men rushed into the Depot and took the motor out of it. They took it away towards Play House. He identified accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8 as being among those who rushed into the Depot and removed the car. Subsequently he learnt that the motor car was burnt down. Two hours later he found the car at the Corner of Arab Lane burnt down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria, the witness said that car was burnt down between 1-30 and 2 p.m.

TRAFFIC REGULATOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Dossabhay Ruttonji, Traffic Regulator No. 8 Bombay Tramway Company, said he remembered the 17th of November last. Between 1 and 2 p.m. he was at the Tardeo Depot. While he was at Depot, Mr. Lucas came in the car with some Inspectors and four policemen. He, then, corroborated the former witness. Three days later he saw that the car was burnt down near Play House. He identified accused Nos. 1, 3 and 8 as being in the mob. Nos. 1 and 3 were the leaders of the mob. They wanted Mr. Lucas's car. Accused No. 8 was standing at the Depot even when Mr. Lucas came up there. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 who entered the Depot, and accused No. 8 was at the entrance of the Depot within the premises.

Mr. Bhikoo Luxman, Traffic Regulator No. 7 Bombay Tramway Company, said he remembered the 17 of November last. Between 1 and 2 p.m. he was at the Tardeo Depot, noticed Mr. Lucas come in his motor car with Inspectors and Police. They were followed by a crowd who threw stones at them. Mr. Lucas got out at the entrance of the Depot. Immediately, afterwards the driver of the car brought the car into the Depot. The he then, began to ask for Mr. Lucas and his car. They begged of the crowd not to create any disturbance. But it was all in vain. They simply asked for the car.

To the Court, witness said about thirty persons who went into the Depot. Out of these three some seven or eight persons removed the car. He identified accused Nos. 1 and 8 as being in the mob. He identifiede accused No. 1 who was one of those who pushed the car out. They, then, took it towards the Play House. The following day he saw the car being burnt down in front of the Victoria Theatre.

Mr. Hormasji Sorabji, Conductors' Instructor, Bombay Tramway Company, said he remembered the 17th of November last. About 12 or 12-15 a.m. he left Pydhownie where he received certain information about the assault on Mr. Lucas. In consequence he took four policemen and drove to Golpitha. There he noticed Mr. Lucas and Gopal Baburao in the tram. The crowd was shouting and did not allow the car to proceed. Mr. Lucas and Gopal Baburao came down from the tram car and went into the motor car. At that time they were being pelted with stones. They, then, went to Tardeo Depot. Within two and three minutes the crowd followed. The men said that somebody was run over by the car and therefore they wanted the 'Sah' and the car. They prevented them from taking away the car. They took the car inside the depot. The mob consisting of 500 to 700 persons began throwing stones at the Depot. He identified accused Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8 were the leaders of the mob. These persons said, "Bring the car out". About 50 to 60 persons went into the Depot tried to pull the car out. Accused Nos. 1, 3 and 8 got into the Depot. All these three laid their hands on the motor car and pushed it. Accused No. 1, had his hand on the steering wheel of the car. They, then, removed the car towards the Grant Road Corner. Five or seven minutes later they received information that the car was burnt down

DR. DADACHANJI EXAMINED.

Dr. Kaikhushroo Kirsasp Dadachanji, said he was M.R.C.S. and had his consulting room was at Grant Road. He remembered the 17th of November last. At about 1-30 p.m. that day he was in the consulting room. His room was situated at 237 Corner of Grant Road. He saw a motor car being dragged along Falkland Road. They took the car opposite the Grant Road Bar and set fire to the hood as well as the body. He could not say exactly what they used in setting the car to fire. He identified accused Nos. 1, 3 and 7 as being among those who brought the car and leading the mob.

Vishnu Sitaram, P. C. 1834 "B", said on the 17th of November he was on duty at Pydhownie. Witness Hormasji Sorabji gave certain information and in consequence of which he went to Golpitha. There he saw Mr. Lucas and Gopal Baburao standing in the car. He got out of the car and told the crowd to disperse. Mr. Lucas entered the car and they all went to the Tardeo Depot. The crowd chased them, throwing stones. He, with three police sepoys, went into the cash office. Subsequently he noticed some persons going into the Depot. They removed the car and took it in the direction of Play House. Thirty or thirty-five persons got into the Depot. He identified accused No. 5 who was one of those who pushed the car out of the Depot.

Madarbux Abdul Rahim, P. C. 2654 "B" said he did duty at the Pydhownie Police Station. He remembered having accompanied the last witness in a motor car. He identified accused No 4 as being one of those who helped in pushing the car up.

Tatia Vishram, P. C. No. 2493 "B", said he could identify accused Nos. 1 and 6 as being among those who removed the car.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PREPARATIONS IN BARDOLI.

EDUCATING BACKWARD VILLAGES.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARDOLI, Feb. 7.

Bardoli Taluka has still got a few backward villages which have got to be brought to the required mark. Organisers are making the best use of these days for the purpose. They are thinking of posting one able worker in each vilage of that nature, who would be entirely in charge of that village, and would be responsible for giving satisfaction in a limited time. If necessary, the workers are thinking of drawing able and known leaders of Gujerat. Dr. Chanoolal of Broach, for instance, has been posted at Mota and Mr. Indulal Yagnik is expected to come over here very soon.

So far Patels of twenty-two villages have placed their resignations in the hands of Mahatma Gandhiji desiring him to submit them. Mota Village situated at a distance of five miles from Bardoli is rather backward. So far pure eKhadi is not much in evidence, on the bodies of men and women. In Mota, though the caps of most of the people are Khadi-made. Khadi is certainly used, but it is not pure handspun and handwoven, which alone stands to the test of the Mahatmaji

Yesterday, in the afternoon, the Mahatmaji was invited to visit that village. He went there in the company of Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Kalyanji Mehta in a tonga. On the way, Baben, a small village, greeted him with all its curious children, devoted women and simple farmers. The Mahatma's tonga stopped there for about five minutes, during which time, the simple villagers offered cotton garlands to the Mahatmaji and bowed to him. Urchins of Mota had rushed a furlong forward to receive, with their smiling faces, Gandhiji who addressed a large meeting including a fair number of women. He laid great stress on untouchability, and asked them how it was possible of the people to hold in contempt and insult their own brethren. That state of things was certainly far from expected of those who were going to enter into a religious struggle for Swaraj of their country. Only the pure-minded, said the Mahatmaji, were fitted to make sacrifices. In appealing words he asked the people of the village to keep spinning wheels in their houses.

Mr. Bomanji, told the people to satisfy the conditions laid down by the Mahatmaji, if Mota also wanted to play its part honourably. After Moulvi Saheb and Dayalji had spoken a few words Mahatmaji went up into the house of a well-known Brahmin and was followed by a number of untouchables. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity by all people sitting side by side. Women also offered their respects to Gandhiji. This is how untouchability is driven out. Mr. Andrews has come down to Bardoli to see the Mahatmaji. He is going, this afternoon, on a visit of a few villages.

ARCHBISHOP GOODIER'S CHARITIES.

A FANCY FAIR.

A Fancy Fair (An English Village) is being organized in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities and will be held in the grounds of Kushroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, on the 11th, 12th and 13th February 1922, from 5 p.m. to 10. 30 p.m. daily. On the first day H.E. Lady Lloyd has consented to open the Fair. The attractions are both numerous and varied; side stalls have been carefully selected. Very attractive needlework is on exhibition, and will be sold in aid of the various charities. A special stall, showing Childrens and Mother's Welfare, has been arranged by Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, and should be seen by all Mothers and women interested in this great subject.

Since 1921 the existing Charities have developed and are still needing further scope to extend their great works. Schools have been opened for the poorest in and around Bombay, and already 150 Kolis and 300 Mahars are attending these schools, and were able to repay the pioneers in this direction by a display given by the children recently. Hostel for Boys was known to be a great need in Bombay and steps have been taken to secure a Home in every sense of the word at Cavel. The building is already full after quite a short time.

The Women's Hostel at Kushroo Lodge, where the Fair is being held, should be seen to appreciate the work done for women students and young women employed in commercial life in this city. The Deaf and Dumb Institute has developed industries and has given living to many afflicted, whose life would otherwise be a burden. The Leper Asylum at Trombay, the foundling Home at Agripoda, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and St. Anthny's Home, Bellasis Road are institutions deserving every support. The Girls' Orphange, Bandra, has over 300 orphans to support without any funded endowment and has been a cause of great anxiety to the sisters, owing to the rise in prices. The Orphanage for Boys at St. Stanislaus Institute Bandra has suffered by the same causes. Yet the need is overpressing. It is hoped that all interested in the welfare of others will make these Charities their own, by generously supporting the Fair got up for this purpose. The organisers of the Fair have further the assurance from his Grace, the Archbishop, himself. (1) that not an anna of their offering will be spent on anything but charity (2) That as far as possible it will go to members of every community, and (3) that the Institutions to be helped are deserving of every support. We, therefore, trust the citizens of Bombay will give the entertainment every support.

SELECTIONS FOR TODAY'S RACES.

BY "SENEX."

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 mile.

NOT MUCH	1
SILVER JUG	2
STAR SHOT	3

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

FLIGHT ERRANT	1
CERAGO	2
FUSSY	3

THE POWAI PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1¼ Miles.

RECIPROCITY	1
GENTLE SAXON	2
QUIVER	3

THE POWAI PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1¼ Miles.

WOLFRAM	1
MY PATSEY	2
ROSEY TREAD	3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I. Distance 1 Mile.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY	1
THE COUNT	2
VERNA	3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

ULSTER LAD	1
BELLE VOYAGEUSE II.	2
MILLMOUNT	3

THE ARBERLEY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.

BISMARK	1
LEOPOLD	2
NEVERMIND	3

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yds.

GALWAY GATE	1
GOLDGAINER	2

THE BOMBAY DERBY. Distance 1½ Miles.

KUSRA	1
DILAWAR	2
KITCHENER	3

HOCKEY AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 6.

The first match in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournamnet this evening between 2nd Lincolnshire regiment and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders saw very fast game. Throughout Highlander forward line was rather weak in combination, with the result that they seldom got within shooting distance of the opponents goal.

2nd.—Lincolns won by three goals to A and S Highlanders one goal.

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

FORMAL EVIDENCE COMPLETED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Kushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi merchant, and Motiram Jayaker, formerly a ledger clerk of Bank of Bombay, with abetment and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,15,000 in 1920 committed by Soonder Rao Ranjit in respect of sums paid by the Bank of Bombay on two cheques drawn by the first accused of Rs. 75,000 on 24—4—20 and Rs. 40,000 on 15-7-20.

Mr. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended K. N. Banaji, and Messrs. M. V. Pradhan and W. K. Manker, pleaders, defended the second accused Motiram.

Inspector Smith of C. I. D. was again examined.

John B. D'Silva, a clerk in International Bank examined by Mr. Kemp produced the amount of Alliance Electric and Motor Equipment and Service Co.

Prabhaker Sadashiv Shilhotri then produced a bundle of paying slips from 14-3-1918 to 22-7-1921. This bundle contained all the slips except those put in the previous case against accused Banajit. Witness also produced certified copies of accounts of Soonder Row Ranjit and accused Banaji with his bank.

Mr. Vicaji wanted some time to go through the mass of exhibits before the accused made his statement.

His Worship therefore postponed the case till the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. when after hearing the arguments of the counsel for the defence, he said, he would frame the charges against the accused.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday Inspector Gale charged Rehman and five others with causing grievous hurt to Mohamedshah Abdulla Khan on the 27th of January last at Bhendy Bazaar and rioting the common object of which was that the gang belonging to the first accused, who is a cocaine-dealer, was about to rob Mohamed Shah, who was rescued by Mohamed Siddik. He received a stab wound and was removed to the J. J. Hospital and subsequently discharged.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to 9th instant.

WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on the night of the 5th instant at 11 o'clock at Thakurdwar touching the death of a young Hindu woman, named Gungabai, aged 20, wife of one Dattatrya Balkrishna, a Municipal school teacher, residing at Thakurdwar. On the afternoon of Sunday last, the deceased's husband and other members of the family went out. The deceased was left alone at home. At 3 p.m. some children playing in the cart noticed flames in her room and informed the bill collector. The latter went into the room when he found the deceased lying burnt and dead. The husband was informed of it and he returned immediately home. The floor of the kitchen smelt kerosine and near the spot where kerosine oil was found. There were a number of match sticks with their ends burnt. A piece of paper was also found in the room and on it the deceased had written in Marathi that she was tired of this world and had therefore taken her own life. There was no other cause for doing that. The deceased had been living happily with her husband for the last nine years and had no quarrel with anyone. She had no children.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ord. Genl. Meeting of the Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., and the New Berar Co., Ltd., 7, Murzban Road, 2-45 p.m., and 3 p.m., respectively.

Urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee at 2 Dean Lane, Fort, 6 p.m.

The Standing Committee 1-10 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting (2nd Day.)

Prof. S. R. Davar's lecture on "Our Efficiency—a National Problem", Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Morea" with mails of January 26, expected to arrive at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

The steamer Delta, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

HAKIMABIBI, aged 54, wife of Mr. M. A. Maktabay and sister of Mr. Azad, barrister-at-law, died yesterday morning after a short attack of puerperal fever. Zuarat ceremony at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Thursday at Memnee Building, Parsi Statue, Byculla.

"OUR EFFICIENCY A NATIONAL PROBLEM."

A lecture by Professor S. R. Davar on "Our Efficiency a National Problem" will be delivered in the Bowen Hall, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has arrived in Bombay on the night of 6th instant in connection with the Round Table Conference for which he is reported to have been called by Mr. Jayakar.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Active Volunteers of A. B. C. D. E. F. and G. wards including students are requested to be present to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee No. 2 Dean Fort.

LODGE BETMAN NO. 1069 S. C.

The annual Installation of Lodge Betman No. 1069 S. C. was held at Freemason's Hall on Monday, the 6th inst. when Mr. Shapurjis H. L. Batliwalla was installed as the Master of the Lodge by the retiring master Mr. Kawasha H. L. Batliwalla.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in Shri Cutch Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Mandvi, when Messrs. Zahur Ahmed of Allahabad, Khadilkar the editor, Lokmanya, S. G. Banker and Jamnadas M. Mehta, will speak on "Swarajya Army." Special seats reserved for ladies.

GRANT ROAD FOOT-OVERBRIDGES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala addressed letters to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, drawing his attention to the hardship the public has to undergo every year when the Company in question close the Grant Road station foot over bridge (at present, two overbridges) for a day. The Company, in one of its letters, stated that the right which they were exercising each year was "done under legal advice." In agreeing to Mr. Jhabwala's suggestion, the Agent in his letter dated the 3rd inst. writes to the effect that "it has been arranged to close the two foot overbridges at Grant Road on different dates in future, so as to obviate the nuisance complained of."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 835 was 4 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 36.92. These figures compare favourably with those for the 5th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,221 and death-rate 54.82 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,648 and death-rate 87-49.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 12 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 316 against 7 and 314 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 163 were among infants under one year of age; 29 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small-pox caused 2 attacks and no death during the week. Plague caused 14 attacks and 13 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 430 and compares favourably with that of the 5th week of the last year when the number was 395 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-1921) namely 397.

STAR CINEMA.

This week's episodes of the scientific serial "The Invisible Ray" discloses some scenes, quite new and novel. Living men fully dressed transformed into living "Skeletons" by the actions of two mysterious keys coming in contact in utter darkness is a scene, which will impress the mind of the observer. The management of the Star Cinema have also engaged this week Prof. Brayer, and Madam Labemoe offering special music intertainment to their patrons.

VENUS CINEMA.

The rare opportunity has been offered to the residents of Byculla, Parel, Dadar, and the vicinity by Messrs. K. A. Sethna and Co., the Managing Proprietors of the Venus Cinema, who have engaged this week, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Das to perform their marvellous feats on wire, viz., the flip-flap high and long jumps, sommersauet and dances etc., together with the beautiful Italian Drama, "The Human Beast," featuring the celebrated Italian Man-monkey the Konsul.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

Householders are informed by the Public Health Department that during the partial strike of the Municipal scavengers which began on Monday 6th February, delay will occur in the collection and removal of refuse. They are therefore requested to assist the authorities by burning all such refuse as can be burned until the regular scavenging service has been restored.

Major General T. Astley Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., presented decorations to a number of members of the late Bengal Ambulance Corps for their work in Mesopotamia and particularly in the Stationary Hospital at Amara.—(A. P.)

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 8, 1922.

DELUDED LEGISLATORS.

Members of the legislature have now, by their reckoning, served the country for twelve months, but to such of them as are not dead to the sense of honour—and there are many such among them—we would put in a word explaining the principles of democratic representation and revealing the scandalous position they occupy. A representative lives in close touch with his constituency, and the reality of the connection is the sole justification for his existence. Any deliberative assembly that offends the principle of contact between representatives and constituencies, becomes a dangerous caucus. To destroy such a self-centred caucus is a patriotic duty, because apart from his habit of association and conference with his constituency, a representative becomes an impester, and any attempt of his at self-perpetuation is an act of aggrandisement deserving of the opposition and contempt of his countrymen. As long ago as 1774 Edmund Burke laid down the essentials of the relations between a member and his constituency: "It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitted attention." In pursuance of that classic principle, even the busiest Parliamentarians find time to address their constituencies and ascertain their wishes. Our M. L. A.'s and M. L. C.'s are, we presume, less busy than Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill and Mr. Asquith who address their constituents and other public bodies, in order to explain their policy and [illegible] renovate their representative title. If need be, they face hostile audiences, without playing the role of sneaks and affecting matronly dread of being shouted down; they face the responsibility of winning the goodwill of supporters. To violate this rule of association and sympathy with constituents, is to outrage the first principles of democracy. The good fortune of getting into a Council is unlike the luck of some active climber getting a job; because while the latter could just stick on, the former becomes a dishonour when he lives apart from the supporters or constituency whose name he assumes. We ask our Councillors, how many of them have in the past year ascertained the wishes of their constituencies or addressed them or done anything to justify their name. In Parliament a member has no individual existence and he is mentioned by the name of his constituency. A member, with a shred of honesty, does not cling to his place like a job-holder, exploiting the status of his constituency. We find in Indian legislatures too much of the tendency to know members by their own names. We like to see a man achieving credit for himself, but we cannot ignore the anomaly of a member being glorified without reference to the attitude of his electorate. About three months ago, the Simla correspondent of the London "Times," gave an account of the great figures making history in the Central Legislature. To quote a typical comment in it, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was described as the ablest parliamentarian on the non-official side. We are not concerned to dispute so high and gratifying a compliment to Mr. Jamnadas, because we are stating a principle without reference to personalities. A few days ago, Sir Ludovic Porter quoted in the U. P. Council the sentiments of "a man who, I think, has shown himself to be one of the greatest Indian patriots of the present generation, in the courage he has displayed during the crisis, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas"—a highly delectable tribute of personal merit. But we submit that even the ablest of parliamntarians has no right of existence of his own, and he has to be judged by his continued association with and constant reference to the constituency of Bombay. We put it to him, as to other "representatives," how far they can, with manliness or principle, maintain their electoral credit for the past year or exploit the fashionable dread of the "mob" to account for real isolation.

Judged by constitutional principle, we have the picture of deceitful conspiracy and of self-aggrandisement at the end of the first year, but the danger is rendered more serious because they are a drag on the country. The Bombay "members," not long ago, entertained Sir Frederick Whyte at the Willingdon Club and expatiated on their own credit and the maturity of one year's growth, when their guest came pat with the warning that members ought, ere they talked much, cultivate the habit of association with their constituencies. It was a frost; but there was sane advice. When in September last, the Assembly discussed a further expansion of Reforms on the merit of a year's "success," the Home Member broke the back of the demand by a sly allusion to the democratic usage of co-operation between members and constituencies. From one end of the bench to the other, the only response visible was a scratching of the chin and one broad, bloodless, sickly smile from the units of the "Democratic Party." They had no business to be there, notwithstanding the good use the bureaucracy got out of their presence from the day they acquiesced in the pension of Dyer. For, which among them could ever say: "I have consulted the wishes of my constituency and here is the view I represent?" Not one. Naturally they are compelled to evade the awkward fact of their political imposture and flatter the Speaker and the Home Member with quotations out of the testimonials those two kindly gave —the one in an interview, the other at a dinner—touching the satisfactory work of the Councils, and humbly plead for another dose of reform before ten years are past. So far as they do not enjoy the support of their constituencies or live in consultation with them; so long as they continue to hide themselves in the shadows without even speaking to an audience of thirty electors, out of the hearing of the "mob"; so long as the eloquence they are capable of is reserved for the secrecy of biennial functions at Delhi and Simla—so long can they be twitted and silenced as undischarged political bankrupts; and official benches well know of the status of their backers and give it to them in the neck as occasion requires. The members themselves will testify to that awkward experience.

It is an unfortunate predicament for the worthy legislators, but they seem equal to the business of clinging to their position. Do they not stand for the best interests of the country? Do they not represent the sober section of the people? Would they not shine forth, when the "dust and heat" of controversies will have been allayed? Have they not to do their duty on the quiet, in view of the cannibalism of non-co-operators? And what would happen to the country and who would "consolidate the British connection" if they listened to the cries of the market-place and gave up their memberships? It is no monopolist mission of theirs to save the country, and the usurpation they really make of the title of electors whom they do not regularly consult, is a piece of deceit—unconscious, we are sure, in many cases—that time has exposed and the sense of shame can terminate. They congregate as a caucus with the despair born of the instinct of self-preservation in their hearts and without direct knowledge of their electorates. Not all of them are consciously dishonest, though on democratic principle their claim and title are fraudulent. A well-known politician who is candid by impulse, blurted out the truth the other day. Speaking on the salary of Ministers in Bengal, Mr. Fazlul Huq made the dramatic exclamation: "You have no mandate from the people. *There is not one member of this Council who represents anybody but his own worthy self.*" Such were his exact words. We challenge Mr. Huq and men of his class to explain how, representing their exclusive and worthy selves, they keep deceiving the world as elected delegates to Councils, functioning in the name of constituencies. To allege that if they had not stooped to it, the country would have sunk to anarchy or would have been consumed by Mahatma Gandhi, would be no answer to the challenge. They are sitting there, with officialdom, back to back, mutually propped. Now one year has passed since they set the Reforms a-going and we ask our deluded countrymen to reflect on the falsity of their claims and the damage they are doing to the wont of good faith in the land by prolonging their mis-representative functions. Let not their solicitude for the country force them into deceitfulness: such principle would be dishonest and the country is wiser than they and would not profit by their deceit. Which of them would say: "I have not experienced the support of my constituency and I cannot undertake to usurp their name?" Unfortunately they are far too gone for such introspection, but it is essential that the country should realise what is, according to democratic usage, nothing short of a conspiracy of deceit. They are travelling without tickets. Will they step out, remembering the penalty?

ONLOOKERS.

From time-to-time critics charge us with inconsistency for that while we support a policy of non-co-operation with the Reformed Government we continue to inveigh editorially against the ill-treatment of political prisoners. The question is one open to some debate. In considering it we must first take into account the function of a newspaper. As we stated the other day, to our view the chief function of a newspaper to-day is to disseminate propaganda. There was a time in the history of the craft when a newspaper aimed solely at promulgating news. Later, editorial articles commenting on the news began to appear and these gave the paper a definite political complexion since the editorial comments on certain news-items could not be otherwise than partizan. But to-day the very news every journal publishes is largely propaganda. Certainly, every news-item relating ever so remotely to international or domestic politics is what the Americans term "dope"—a slang word originally applied to drugs and physic. A drug may poison or cure; it may be harmful or beneficial. So is it also with newspaper "dope." If the propaganda be genuine, moral and honest it is "good medicine." In any dispute between men, parties or nations, there are partizans on both sides who believe their cause to be the right one. Those who are deluded are those who have failed to apply to their cause the acid test of the moral lessons preached by every great religion, or those who have failed to read the result of this test aright. The only sure guide to the right and wrong of a policy or war is that the partizan asks himself: "Is it moral? Would the Christ have chosen as I choose? Or the Buddha? Or the Lord Mohomed, the Messenger of God?" A simple test surely, but most embarassing to those who advocate the wrong. They prefer to avoid it.

Since the chief function of a newspaper is to advertise a policy, the function of an Indian Nationalist organ must be to advertise the Nationalist policy. Is it inconsistency in the propaganda agent to draw attention to the treatment of the Karachi prisoners—that is, to the uncivilized methods adopted by the Government of Bombay in their jails? Is it inconsistent further to comment editorially on inhumane treatment accorded to political prisoners? If it is, then it was inconsistent in the Allied Press to condemn the German use of poison gas in the War. For the Press of a party or a nation cannot ignore what the opposition does as the Congress workers can. Even Mahatma Gandhi writes of the sufferings of prisoners in the jails. But the tone of the Mahatma's comments provides, we believe, a keynote to the Nationalist Press in India. The Mahatma never allows his indignation regarding the misdeeds of prison authorities to overcome him or to colour his remarks. Instead, he regards these as sins only to have been expected on the part of representatives of an administration whose glaring sins are cumulatively so much greater. And the Mahatma finds a message of encouragement in every report of the ill-treatment of political prisoners. To him it is so simple, however hard we may find it. He realises that the Wrong must be consistent and continue to be wrong until it has been abolished or converted. He realises that the sufferers in the jails themselves would be the last to wish that their tribulations were regarded only and solely as such and not in some measure as proving the righteousness of their cause. For we are convinced that the Moulanas in the Karachi jail, while grateful for the sympathy their friends express, would protest against any suggestion that their sufferings are unbearable after they have publicly declared their readiness to meet death cheerfully if God so decrees. They would rather, we feel, that, in the reports we publish of the harsh treatment meted out to them, our readers see the Leaders' own anticipations being fulfilled. They anticipated physical suffering and the reactionary Press jeered at them saying that they sought cheap martyrhood since life in jail need not be unpleasant. But the Leaders knew better. They knew that Repression must grow in cruelty as long as it lives and is opposed only by moral force. But their anticipations went further than a fore-knowledge of their sufferings-to-come. Even as attempts to break man's spirit and health must grow out of Repression—even so must those attempts fail at long last and victory to the oppressed attend the failing. The Moulanas and other persecuted political prisoners knew this when they were arrested. The knowledge has sustained them since that out of their very suffering comes victory to the cause for which they suffer. With this higher knowledge to fortify them, they are as angels—above suffering. They do not suffer though we spectators with our human failing of judging others by ourselves feel that they must. But even though the prisoners are above the power of discomfort or humiliation to depress their high resolve and good cheer, it does not follow that we mere spectators are as spiritually-exalted as are the Moulanas and their comrades in Karachi and other jails. If we were, we would find nothing but a message of hope in the reports we publish to-day regarding the treatment they receive. With our coarser fibre we are, instead, filled with indignation to the exclusion of all other emotion. Fortunately for us and for India, our failure to perceive it cannot detract from the Truth, which is that the prisoners are glad in their cells for they see further than the moment's suffering and are happy in the certainty of victory for the Truth.

A HEROIC STEP

The Government of Bombay have at last taken the heroic step of suppressing the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat. The Municapities have been suppressed because they, in the language employed by one of them, sought to give effect to the wishes of the rate-payers which had been clearly ascertained. No more striking proof of this was given than by the recent failure of auto-Prattism in Surat, Nadiad and Ahmedabad. The Government of Bombay themselves are only too conscious of this failure and of the overwhelming popular support behind the action of the Municipalities, for they are driven to take refuge in the lame excuse that the Municipalities forgot that they derived their powers from the Legislature *alone* (mark the emphasis on *alone*) and that any modifications they desired could be constitutionally made only through the Legislature. The Municipalities have maintained that they have made no default in the performance of their obligatory duty of providing for primary education. Granting that the contention of the Municipality is not technically correct, can it seriously be urged that Government are justified in flouting the expressed wish of the rate-payers under cover of a technicality? Would not a wise Government—a Government genuinely anxious to maintain the integrity of the fabric of local self-government—adapt its policy to the declared wishes of the rate-payers? But local self-government, according to bureaucratic philosophy, is dictation and pressure. So, we are provided with the spectacle, in the New Era, of Municipalities being suppressed for the sin of giving effect to the ascertained wishes of rate-payers! Who will deny that the Reforms have sealed the doom of autrocracy in administration? Does not the Press Note say that the action has been taken by the Government of Bombay in the *Transferred Department*?

Notes of the Day.

The Near East.

Latest indication seem to suggest that France's policy in the matter of a Near East settlement is likely to prevail, though of course the battle from the Turks' point of view is still very far from being won. Indeed it has not yet commenced. The Conference chamber is to be the decisive battlefield—though "decisive" is hardly the right word since the world's Muslims are determined not to accept as "decisive" any present or coming defeat of their hopes. Nor are signs wanting that pro-Greek hopes are dying hard in Lord Curzon's breast. A "semi-official statement" that the League of Nations will be given the mandate in connection with the Straits goes on to declare that hope is expressed that a solution may be found satisfying Turkey and Greece regarding Smyrna and Thrace. As who should say a compromise may be arrived at satisfactory to both Good and Evil. The Greeks have no vestige of title to be concerned with a fraction of Thrace or Smyrna as we have made clear in our columns times out of number. In no portion of these territories are Greeks in a majority. Greek claims here are as tenable as the "claims" of a brigand who refuses to make restitation. And we in India are still waiting to notice the first bare mention of the existence of the essential *Khilafat* question. Hitherto this has not been so much as hinted at in inspired statements—and yet England says she seeks to reconcile Islam!

"Godspeed!"

There is no need to discount the report of Reuter's Cairo correspondent that when General Allenby's train passed Benha "Crowds of Egyptians shouted 'Long Live Allenby!'" and that "there were large gatherings of notables to bid him 'godspeed' at each stopping places." The Egyptians are sufficiently advanced from the stage of cannibalism to wish the redoubtable general anything but the lengthiest life he would like to live, while as for their bidding him "godspeed" at "each stopping place", there is nothing to be wondered at in the phenomena. Let Sir Reginald Craddock announce to-morrow that he would bid farewell to Burma within the next few days and we make bold to prophesy that even larger crowds than those of Egypt would be coming forward to wish him "godspeed" out of their country!

A Japanese Tribute.

Those who have studied the ancient and medieval histories of China and Japan and who are aware of the extent of the influence which the culture and civilisation of India have exerted on life and thought in these two countries for hundreds of years following the death of Buddha, will not be surprised at the grateful tribute which Baron Hayashi paid to India, which till but yesterday had been to all Oriental peoples the fountain-head of culture and spirituality. It is true that Japan of all the countries of the Orient has chosen to strike a new path and has made "marvellous" progress during the past three score years in material possessions and material knowledge, but the old reverence for the holy land of India is not yet dead in Japan nor does there seem to be any ground to fear that such reverence would become extinct in Japan in the near future. There are signs to show that the Japanese, in spite of the glamour of materialism which surrounds them to-day, are beginning to appreciate the stand which awakened India is making against the forces which are seeking to dislodge her from her ancient position of the spiritual preceptor of nations. It goes without saying that in this struggle this country will require the sympathy of every Oriental nation which is not dead to its own past and which is not prepared to see the spiritual heritage of mankind, zealously guarded by India so long, submerged in the welter of Occidental materialism.

Advice.

In Baron Hayashi's speech there is one remark, however, which requires further elucidation. He is reported to have expressed the hope that Indian students who were present would not become "agitators." If the reference is to political agitators, as obviously it appears to be, we hope, with all deference to the Baron, Indian students will entirely disregard the advice, well meant though it is. Let Baron Hayashi ask himself whether he would have offered the same advice to the youth of Japan if his country had been under alien domination instead of being free as it is now?

Scavangers' Strike.

We can hardly congratulate the Municipal authorities on the methods they have adopted in order to break the strike of the Municipal scavengers. The Municipal Commissioner has threatened them with dismissal, eviction from their rooms, and forfeiture of the wages already earned by them. Prosecutions have been instituted and some of the strikers have already been sentenced. All this may be strictly within the letter of the law—even the rigorous imprisonment awarded by the Magistrate. But is it consistent with equity or humanity? The strikers are obviously demanding a rise in wages. The demand has perhaps not been made in the proper manner. But can any honest-minded citizen say that the wage they are getting now is a living wage, a wage sufficient to enable them to make both ends meet in this dreadful city of profiteers? It is no argument to urge that "only eighteen months ago" they had received a substantial increase" in pay. The point is whether the wage they now get is sufficient for the satisfaction of the barest *human* needs of the men. It may be urged that their work being essential for public health they should not have struck work without notice. But illiterate and unorganised as they are, where is the proof that their many representations have received proper attention at the hands of the Municipal officials? Is it not the duty of the Corporation, who have only recently sanctioned extravagant increases to their highly-paid servants, to enquire into the question and reason with the men before they acquiesce without protest in the harsh steps adopted by the Executive?

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS,

RESOLUTIONS AT ANNUAL MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The official report of the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, held in Calcutta on 30th and 31st January, is published. Thirteen resolutions were adopted. The Association urged the necessity of recognising equity of making provision for business losses when computing income-tax, the direct representation of the Associated Chambers on the Indian Legislative Assembly, that no further currency commissions should be appointed until the world conditions become less abnormal, that provision be made for adequate railway facilities, that action be taken upon the recommendation of the Railway Committee as regards the raising of money, that a speedy action be taken to get cable service back to the normal. In view of re-establishment of a German Consulate in Calcutta the Association hoped that the declared policy of Government to exclude German subjects from India for five years would not in any way be modified. Other resolution referred to labour legislation a proposed registration of trade unions, compensation to workmen and the centralisation of the Customs Department.

IRISH SITUATION.

RESUMPTION OF CONFERENCE.

A GUARDED REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

The Irish Conference was resumed at ten o'clock this morning at Downing Street. Mr. Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Sir Gordon Hewart, Sir Hamar Greenwood conferred for over an hour with Messrs. Griffiths, Collins, Duggan and Higgins. The official report of the proceedings is very guarded and merely says that the object of the meeting was to agree on the procedure for giving effect to the treaty. It is expected that the Premier will deal with the Irish situation in the House of Commons to-morrow.

CONFERENCES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The seriousness of the Irish situation arising from the boundaries dispute is indicated by the fact that, although on Sunday Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill conferred with Mr. Michael Collins at the Colonial Office in the afternoon, while in the evening Mr. Lloyd George came to London specially from the country to attend further conference, at which five other British and two other South Ireland Cabinet Ministers were present, the result of this conference is that Mr. Griffith is crossing to England to-night for further conference to-morrow.

NO ALTERATION OF BOUNDARY.

NORTHERN GOVT'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

The North of Ireland Cabinet met in London this morning, after which Sir James Craig wrote to Mr. Lloyd George declaring that the Northern Government could not consent to any alteration of the boundary fixed by the Act of 1920, except by mutual agreement. The letter says that they relied on Mr. Lloyd George's communication to Mr. de Valera on the 20th July, 1921, in which he said that existing powers and privileges of Parliament and Government of the North of Ireland could not be abrogated without their consent.

Sir J. Craig, this evening, conversed with Mr. Lloyd George and explained that he could not reverse this decision.

IRISH FREE STATE.

OVERTURES FOR ADMISSION TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Geneva.—The Irish Free State has made overtures with a view to its admission to the League of Nations. The Irish representative, Mr. Mac White, was recently in Geneva on the matter. The Council of the League is expected to discuss the application at a meeting on April 25th.

CAUSES OF PILFERAGE.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 7.

The Report by the Pilferage Committee appointed by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom describes the Calcutta Port Commissioner's system of tallying as highly unsatisfactory and untrustworthy, and discreditable to the Port. It says that on discharging, the tallies are under-stated and the authorities eventually adjust their tally to actual deliveries from their premises, and any deficiency then appearing is thrown on the ship. The report declares that the Harbour Boards which have specific obligations placed on them should not endeavour to evade their responsibilities by methods of this description.

BIGLAND FOLLOWS UP VICTORY.

COUNTER-CHARGE ON MR. BOTTOMLEY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 7.

The Birmingham man, Mr. Reuben Bigland, whose prosecution on a charge of criminally libelling Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., ended in his formal acquittal at Old Bailey, on January 23rd, on Mr. Bottomley's Counsel offering no evidence, applied at Bow Street to-day for summons for perjury against Messrs. Bottomley and John Salter Elias on the ground of a "terrible article" in the Sunday newspaper. The Magistrate said that if Mr. Bigland considered that the article would prevent him from having a fair trial at the approacning Shropshire Assizes on libel charges arising out of the Victory Bonds Affair, he should apply to the High Court for protection on the ground of the contempt of Court. If Mr. Bigland afterwards renewed his application at Bow Street, the Magistrate would consider it. Mr. Bigland then withdrew.

CIVIL AVIATION.

BRITAIN'S BACKWARDNESS.

DISCUSSION IN AIR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Britain's backward position in civil aviation compared with the activities of France, America, and Italy, and also Germany, will form the theme of speakers at the Air Conference at Guildhall, on February 7th, when co-operation between Government and aircraft industry in a bold, militant policy, will be urged.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

According to what Lord Gorell will say to-morrow, final replies to the question of financially supporting the Imperial airship service have hitherto only been received from New Zealand and South Africa, and both were negative. Britain's suspension of the activity is solely due to financial considerations, and is, in no way, final. He is convinced that the Empire will eventually be linked up by the main airship lines with branch aeroplane connexions.

Lord Gorell will announce, in the course of his statement, that the Civil Aviation Advisory Board will henceforth supervize the problems of civil aviation under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary of State for Air, and including the representatives of the Post Office, Chambers of Commerce, Lloyds, aeronautical organisations and constructors, and also the Dominions. The practicability of the Imperial Air Mail service will be the first thing considered.

NEED OF SUBSIDIES.

In the opinion of Lieut-Colonel Bristow, aerial transport cannot be carried on profitably without subsidies, unless each company carry a minimum of five hundred passengers weekly. To secure these there is an urgent need to study the problem of safety. It is most lamentable, from the viewpoint of Britain's air-power, that four years after the War, the British commercial fleet consists of less than twenty aeroplanes. Major G. H. Scott considers that Britain's airship position is critical, and, if we do not make move now, one will be forced on us on a not distant date, probably, two years hence. If the Dominions are unable to provide the whole of money necessary for the complete Imperial air service, they might concentrate on the England—India route, which would largely solve the whole problem.

NAVAL CURTAILMENT.

FURTHER DOCKYARD ECONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

The dockyard economies popularly ascribed to the decisions of the Washington Conference include the closing down of the Devonport Artificer training establishment in July, and also the Signal School and the abolition before April of local Defence flotillas. Notices have been posted up in Devonport offering 700 men free discharge on application.

RECRUITING OF NAVAL RATINGS STOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Presumably owing to the Washington Agreements, it is announced at Devonport that the recruiting of Naval ratings and marines ceases forthwith, excepting forty seamen and boys and one ordnance artificer weekly. The re-entry of ratings also ceases.

END OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Washington.—The final session of the Conference attracted larger crowds than ever before. Numbers were seated in aisles and were standing around the Hall. Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Coondge and the wives of other officials were in the boxes. The prominent members of the Conference were applauded, Mr. Balfour particularly. Mr. Hughes announced the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty amid great applause. The delegates then signed the four remaining treaties in the following order the United States, the Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgioum, the Netherlands, China and Portugal, The President in an address reviewing the achievements of the Conference declared that the contemplation of the work accomplished would be one of the suppreme compensations of his life. The Conference had wrought truly great achievement and "the Faith plighted here to-day kept in national honour will mark the beginning and better epoch in human progress." The President characterised the Conference as "the first deliberate effective expression of the Great Powers' consciousness of Peace and utter futility of Wars." The Conference then adjourned sine die.

VISCOUNT LASCELLES' BEST MAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Viscount Lascelles' best man at his marriage to Princess Mary will be Major Sir Victor Mackenize of Scots Guards.

SUPERSESSION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

AHMEDABAD AND SURAT.

"FOR HAVING EXCEEDED AND ABUSED POWERS."

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

A Press Note states:—

The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have decided to supersede, under section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat in the Northern Division. The orders, together with the reasons for them, are being published separately as the law requires, but Government consider it desirable to explain the events which have led up to this decision and the policy they have adopted.

2. In October, 1920, the Municipality of Nadiad decided to conduct their schools independently of Government control and to refuse the Government grant for education, and the Ahmedabad Municipality took similar action in February 1921. Government were of opinion that the course these Municipalities had decided to adopt was contrary to law, but they trusted that if the legal position was explained the Municipalities might be induced to adopt a more constitutional course. Accordingly they published in Government Order, Educational Department, No. 1833, dated 5th April 1921, a statement explaining their general attitude in the matter, which they summarised as follows:—

(1) They approve the proposal that a Municipality which is able and willing to do so should defray the cost of primary education from its own funds.

(2) The powers of inspection and control vested in Government by statute must remain unimpaired and unaffected by any such decision on the part of a Municipality, and they will be used.

(3) The rights and emoluments of the existing staff of teachers in municipal primary schools must be fully safeguarded.

(4) Facilities will be provided by Government for the children of those parents who do not wish to send them to the municipal schools.

3. The Ahmedabad Municipality, however, took no steps to put matters right, and in July, 1921, the Municipality of Surat passed a resolution to the same effect as those mentioned above, repudiating the Government grant for and Government control over education. Having appealed in vain to the councillors, Government considered it desirable to explain not only to them but to the ratepayers the illegality of the resolutions and the consequences which were likely to ensue if the Municipalities continued, as they were doing, to give effect to them. Government therefore published Resolution, Educational Department, No. 430, dated 23rd September, 1921, in which they explained their attitude further. They pointed out that a Municipality which persisted in such illegal action was liable to be superseded, but they stated that they had no desire to have immediate recourse to this remedy and preferred to rely on the intelligence of the ratepayers and the public of the Municipalities concerned. To the ratepayers they explained the effect of refusing the Government grant, and to the councillors their liabilities under the Act. Government also drew attention to the manner in which the councillors could bring before the Legislative Council in a constitutional manner any proposals they had to make for extending their powers, and asked them to consider whether their case for wider powers would be strengthened by action which could fairly be regarded as an abuse of the powers already conferred upon them by law.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S REPLY.

4. The Municipality of Ahmedabad considered this resolution in October, 1921, and passed the following resolution by way of reply:—

"That this Board regrets the dictatorial tone of the Government Resolution No. 430, dated 23rd September, 1921, and the incitement to the ratepayers underlying the advice contained therein which is calculated to interfere with the due discharge of duty towards the ratepayers. That this Board claims to understand the educational needs of the rate-payers better than Government and desires to point out that it has merely given effect to the wishes of the ratepayers which has been clearly ascertained."

A similar resolution was passed by the Municipality of Surat about the same time.

5. In adopting these resolutions both Municipalities evaded the main point at issue, namely whether the course of action they were pursuing was legal or not, and overlooked the fact that they derived their powers from the Legislature alone, and that any modifications they desired in those powers could be constitutionally made only through the Degislature. It became clear, therefore, that further argument was useless, but in order to avoid if possible the extreme step of supersession Government decided in December, 1921, to apply the provisions of section 178 of the Act and to withdraw the schools only from Municipal control. Instead of complying with the statutory orders issued under this section by the Commissioner, N. D., both Municipalities resorted to various illegalities. For example, the Municipality of Surat passed a hasty and unlawful resolution purporting to hand over their schools to a private body and paid to that body Rs. 40,000 from the municipal fund; they also threatened that unless the orders passed under section 178 of the Act were withdrawn they would repudiate Government control over all municipal affairs. The Municipality of Ahmedabad, amongst other illegalities and irregularities, defied the orders of the Commissioner, N. D., and passed a wholly illegal resolution that the management of the schools would remain with the Schools Committee and not with the person duly appointed by the Commissioner under the Act to perform that duty. They also refused to make payment of the expenses of management as directed by the Commissioner. It thus became clear that both these Municipalities were determined to defy the law at all points and that there was no alternative but to supersede them on the clear issues of persistent default in the performance of an obligatory duty and of having exceeded and abused their powers.

SUPERSESSION OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

The following is the resolution of Government of Bombay, dated the 6th February:—

On the 3rd February, 1921, the Ahmedabad Municipality resolved not to accept the Government grant for education, and on the 11th February the Schools Committee determined by a narrow majority that the annual examination and inspection of the municipal schools by the Deputy Educational Inspector should not be permitted. On the 28th of February the Municipality, in spite of a warning from their President that the course they proposed to adopt was illegal, ratified the resolution of the Schools Committee, and effect was subsequently given to this resolution by the refusal of the Chairman of the Schools Committee to permit the Deputy Educational Inspector to inspect a particular school.

2. Section 54 (1) (p) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, imposes upon every Municipality the obligatory duty of establishing and maintaining primary schools, and section 52 lays down that all municipal funds shall be applied subject to the provisions and for the purposes of the Act. Again section 58 provides that the extent of the independent authority of any Municipality in respect of public education, and their relations with the Government Educational Department, shall be prescribed by Government and rules have been made under that section which have the force of law. Rule 3 of these rules lays down, *inter alia*, that the municipal schools shall be open at all times to inspection and examination by the Government Inspecting Staff. It is clear, therefore, that the Municipality by passing the resolution referred to above exceeded their powers under the Act, and that by giving effect to the resolution they made default in performing the obligatory duty of maintaining their primary schools subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

3. The illegality of the course they were adopting was pointed out to the School Committee, and through them to the Municipality, by the President in February, 1921, and to the Municipality in March, 1921, by the Collector and the Commissioner, but the Municipality committed further breaches of the law by disobeying regular orders under section 174 (1) and 174 (2) of the Act passed by the latter authorities. In Government Order, Educational Department, No. 1833, dated the 5th April, 1921, which dealt with a similar situation in Nadiad Municipality, and in another published resolution, Educational Department, No. 430, dated the 23rd September 1921, Government endeavoured to make the constitutional position clear and brought certain considerations to the notice of the councillors and of the ratepayers of Ahmedabad, but these appeals to reason were unsuccessful.

4. On December 7th Government made an order under section 178 of the Act declaring that the Municipality of Ahmedabad had made default as described above, and directing the Comissioner to fix a period for the performance of the obligatory duty. The Commissioner fixed a period ending on December 17th, and as the Municipality failed to comply he proceeded, with the full approval of Government, to take the further steps prescribed in that section, appointing the Deputy Educational Inspector to manage the the schools and directing the Municipality to pay the expenses. This the Municipality did not do, and accordingly the Commissioner issued an order under section 178 (3) directing the Imperial Bank to pay the necessary amount.

5. On January 6th the Municipality passed a resolution contesting the legality of the Commissioner's orders and informing him that the Schools Committee would continue to manage the schools. The operation of the latter part of the resolution was suspended by an order of the Collector, modified by the Commissioner, but notwithstanding this the Managing Committee proceeded to the Treasury on January 7th and obtained payment of certain cheques of the Schools Committee, thus overriding the powers which are vested by the Act in the President and the Chief Officer.

6. For these reasons the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are of opinion that the Municipality of Ahmedabad have persistently made default in the performance of a duty imposed upon them by the Act, namely, the duty of maintaining primary schools subject to the provisions of the Act, and that they have exceeded and abused their powers by passing resolution No. 884, dated the

(Continued on next page.)

A VERSATILE POPE

HIS MESSAGE OF PEACE.

FRIENDLY TOWARDS ITALY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Rome.—The new Pope is a man of wide culture. He speaks many languages including English proficiently and is the author of many scientific writings. He is an enthusiastic Alpinist and a member of the Italian Alpine Club. He has visited England. The election of Cardinal Ratti to the Papacy is most popular among the Italians. Standing on the balcony of St. Peter's after the election Pius XI blessed the huge crowd assembled in Piazza whilst troops presented arms. This reversal of practice of giving blessing within the Basillica greatly impressed Italians as indicative of the friendliness to the Italian Government. There was intense excitement prior to the election owing to the similarity of names of the favourite Cardinals Ratti, Macci, and Tacci Several papers even announced that Cardinal Tacci had been elected.

The Secretary of Conclave in a communique says:—"Pius XI while making every reservation in favour of the inviolable rights of the Church and the Holy See which rights he has sworn to defend, has given his first blessing from the exterior balcony overlooking the square of St. Peters by special intention. Blessing should be addressed not only to those present in the Square, not only to those in Rome and Italy, but to all Nations and peoples and should bring to the whole world the wish and announcement of that aniversal pacification which we all so ardently desire."

NEW POPE'S VIEWS.

DETAILS OF THE ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Rome—Cardinal Ratti, who has been elected Pope under the name of Pius XI was formerly librarian at the Vatican and Archbishop of Milan. He is 64 years of age and is believed to represent the view of Cardinal Gasparri's party which favours conciliation with the Italian Government.

A DRAMATIC SUSPENSE.

The Cardinals who had been within the Vatican balloting for the election of Pope since February 2nd had not reached a decision at five o'clock yesterday afternoon despite six rollcalls. Great crowds of people were thronging St. Peter's Square throughout the day watching the smoke issuing from a certain chimney in the Vatican. Dark coloured smoke signified no result in voting, while the election was signalled by white smoke. Cinema operators had taken up vantage spots with their machines focussed on the chimney in readiness for the dramatic moment which came at 11.33 this morning when a column of white smoke arose from the chimney anouncing that new Pope reigned at the Vatican.

ITALIAN MINISTRY.

SGR. DENICOLA TO FORM IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Rome.—Sgr. Denicola, President of the Chamber, has been definitely charged with the formation of the ministry, which, it is expected, will be strongly democratic, commanding the support even of the Socialists.

CROWDS CHEER THE POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 8.

Rome—Crowds at the Piazza greeted the new Pontiff with frenzied cheers. His Holiness subsequently gave a second blessing and then withdrew.

The Vice and Acting Consul for Italy writes under date February 7:—

"I have the honour to communicate to you, translation of the telegram dated Rome 6th February, 1922, received by me this morning from the Italian Official Press Agency, on the election of His Holiness, the New Pope, Pius XI.

"144 this morning at 11-50 the Conclave has elected Pontig Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, who has taken the name Pius the Eleventh. Immediately the Pontiff, followed by the Cardinals of the Conclave, appeared in the outer gallery, the place of St. Peter, crowded by people to whom he gave the apostolic Benediction, whereas the Italian military troops presented arms. This fact, new in the history of the Italian kingdom, was favourably commented by all Italian presses unanimously."

BRITAIN'S SERVICES TO CHINA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY CHINESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 8.

Acting on instructions from Peking, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office to-day to convey China's most cordial thanks for the British Government's "great friendliness in agreeing at Washington to return Weihaiwei, and also for the valuable assistance which British delegation rendered to the Chinese delegation in the Shantung settlement."

"PAUSE AND RECONSIDER!"

APPEAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

"DAILY NEWS" ON INDIAN OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "Daily News" which is consistently sympathetic with Nationalist aspirations, to-day makes a strong appeal to Mr. Gandhi to pause and reconsider. The article after remarking—"First we should frankly and formally admit that we are in India as guardians not conquerors" advises Mr. Gandhi to recognize that the cabsation of his dreams can only be attained through cooperation with the Raj as long as the latter is working for the aim for which he is working. If he does not make this concession his dreams can only end in bloodstained tyranny. Curses from which the British rule, whatever its faults, has rescued India will return upon her tenfold. "If he cannot be brought to see this, there can be no choice for the Raj but to maintain order by any methods that may be necessary for the duty of government is necessarily to maintain order."

INDIA'S INFLUENCE ON JAPAN

BARON HAYASHI'S ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 7.

The present condition of Japan formed the subject of an address by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London at the Indian Students' Union. His Excellency dwelt on the marvellous development of Japan within the past sixty years and mentioned that Japan had received her guiding influence from India through China and Korea. He also referred to the ancient influence of India on China and expressed the hope Indian students who were present would not become agitators.

EVEREST CLIMBERS.

PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Speaking before the Georgraphical Society, Sir Francis Younghusban announced that the Tibetan government had definitely sanctioned the Mount Everest expedition. General Bruce was going to India to make initial preparations and especially to organise a corps of Himalayan porters at Darjeeling. He would be assisted by his cousin Captain Geoffrey Bruce of 9th Ghurkas whose services had been secured owing to the interest of Lord Rawlinson. A second Gurkha officer would be asked for and there would also be six climbers, namely Lieutenant Colonel Strutt, Major Norton, Doctor Wakefield, Messrs. Mallory Finch and Somerwell, all first-class mountaineers. Dr. Longstaff would be the Doctor and Major Noel photographer. The entire party would arrive at Darjeeling before the end of March and would then reach base early in May so that the full assault on the mountain could be made at the beginning of June when the mountain was most vulnerable.

ADDITIONAL PUISNE JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Mr. Montague has sanctioned an additional Puisne Judge for Calcutta and Mr. Herbert Greyford Pearson has been appointed to the post.

SIR W. MEYER ON POSITION IN INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Sir William Meyer, in the course of a lecture in London on the position in India, pointed out that unity had never been obtained in India before British regime. He was an optimist and a great believer in the future of India as a great Self-governing dominion. In this opinion there was no doubt that India would soon attain that position.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DEFICIT.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Vienna.—The plight of the middle classes so severe that American relief organisations have contributed 200,000 dollars to supply them, and particularly intellectual workers, with foodstuffs. University Professors and thousands of students are availing themselves of the offer. The Americans are also feeding school children until June 1st. President Hainisch has telegraphed to King George and President Millerand appealing for British and French credits. Meanwhile Czechoslovakia has agreed to grant a credit of 500 million Czechoslovak crowns repayable in twenty Austrian finance years. The Minister has expressed conviction that if other international credits be granted he will be able to stabilise Austrian Krone as national deficit is primarily an Exchange deficit.

BERLIN STRIKES

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

KRUPP'S WORKS CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Berlin.—Despite the Government's order threatening strikers with dismissal, the position is becoming worse. Railwaymen at Frankfort-on-Main have decided to cease work and the movement is extending to other places. Krupp's works at Magdeburg have closed down owing to lack of coal. The railway strike has also extended to the whole of Baden. In Berlin the municipal employees went on strike yesterday morning with the result that gas, water and the electricity supply of the city is completely paralysed. Tramway traffic is at a standstill, hospitals are without water and light, and the city is without coal. Many factories and bakeries have been obliged to reduce their working hours and some have already closed down. Hitherto all negotiations for ending the strike have been without result.

STRIKE EXTENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Berlin.—Although efforts were made yesterday to maintain the gas and the water power services most of Berlin was still unprovided with them and streets were in darkness. Long queues of women were to be seen fetching water from the street pumps. The telephone service is crippled. The Municipal Council is negotiating with the strikers. The Cabinet is discussing the railway situation with the political leaders of the railway Unions. Meanwhile the railway strike has extended to Mecklenburg and it is reported from Stuttgart that the Engine-drivers Unions of Wuertemburg, Baden and Bavaria have declared they cannot remain outside the strike unless Government forthwith enters into direct negotiations with the Railway Workers Union.

JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Johannesburg.—The public is relieved at the latest developments. Tram service has been resumed and power is again available for industries. The Miners striking at Witbank Colliery have asked the Workers Federation to arrange an interview with General Smuts with a view to terminating the strike. On other hand the representatives of the Unions held a meeting at Germiston and called upon the Federation to call a general strike on February 4th. Five pickets were arrested.

DEPUTATION TO GENERAL SMUTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Johannesburg.—On February 3rd, the Workers' Federation decided to accept the invitation contained in General Smuts' letter to use Government machinery for the purpose of investigating a way out of the present dispute. A deputation of five representatives of the Federation will meet General Smuts on the morning of February 4th.

GENL. SMUTS' PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

Pretoria.—A deputation from the Industrial Federation met General Smuts, the Premier, and Malan, the Minister of Mines to-day and discussed for several hours the proposals made by General Smuts after which the meeting adjourned until to-morrow. Subsequently General Smuts submitted his proposals to the representatives of the Chamber of Mines.

AN UGLY DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

Johannesburg.—A somewhat uglier spirit is developing. There is a concerted movement of the so-called *commandoes* or picketing parties numbering fourty thousand on the whole Reef. Men have endeavoured to damage railway and other installations at night and to remove officials engaged in essential services but the vigilance of police and rainstorm frustrated the plan. Concentration of all commandoes on the Reef in order forcibly to prevent the carrying on of essential services, has been planned for February 6th. If it materialises, fighting is inevitable.

DEATH OF GENL. DE WET.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Bloemfontein.—The famous General De Wet is dead.

General Hon. Christian Rudolf De Wet was born in 1854. He served in the Boer War of 1881 and was, subsequently representative of Lydenburg in Transwal, 1885 and member of O.F.S. Volksvaad 1885-97. But his inclination were martial and he rose to be the General and Commander-in-Chief of the Free State forces during the South African War. He took his share of work in the peace that followed and worked as Minister of Agriculture, Orange River Colony from 1907 to 1915. He rebelled during the European War, 1914-1915. but was defeated and taken prisoner. As a result he was condemned to six years' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000. He is the author of a book the "Three Years' War."

FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

ON CROWN COLONY LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Feb. 7.

In response to the representations by the Arab delegation at present visiting London, complaining that the present regime in Palestine unduly favours Jews, the Colonial Office has formulated a tentative Constitution which it has communicated to the Zionist organisation and the Arab delegation as a basis for discussion. According to the "Morning Post" the Constitution follows the Crown Colony lines with supreme Governorship aided by a Legislative Council and with safeguards for religious freedom and providing for the continuance of Moslem Christian and Jewish Courts.

"FIRST STEP TOWARDS REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Reuter learns that the draft of the Constitution for Palestine formulated by the Colonial Office provides that while the executive will remain in the hands of the High Commissioner who will be empowered to reserve certain matters for the decision of the Secretary of State, there will be a Legislative Council partly nominated and partly elected, making the first step towards representative government.

PROPOSED PALESTINE CONSTITUTION.

MAJORITY OF ARABS IN COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Under the proposed constitution for Palestine, Arabs would have a majority in both the elected and nominated councillors.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TABRIZ.

ORDERED TO RETURN TO TEHERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Teheran.—Mukhbar-es-Saltaneh, Governor General of Tabriz, has been ordered to return to Teheran at once. The War Minister has telegraphed to the Cossacks to obey the orders of the temporary Governor-General, Iqlal-ul-Mulk, who was Governor of Urmia during the Christian massacres.

Troops from Sujbulas are marching on Tabric. Railway and telegraph communications in the North are interrupted. ("Railway" must refer to the Tiflis-Tabric line.)

NEAR EAST QUESTION.

HOPE OF SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd, 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Paris.—The latest news encourages the belief that a satisfactory solution of the Near East question will be found. A Semi-official statement declares it possible that the League of Nations will receive mandate in connection with the question of the Straits, and will replace the present Commission. Hope is expressed that a solution may be found satisfying Turkey and Greece regarding Thrace and Smyrna and the protection of minorities.

ANATOLIA AND THRACE.

A FRENCH ASSURANCE TO PROTECT MINORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Athens.—Unofficial reports of the Allies' intentions regarding Anatolia and Thrace are creating painful impression.

Interviewed by the newspaper Patriss, the new French Minister M. Marsilly made a reassuring statement regarding France's decision to protect Christian minorities.

YUSSUF KEMAL PASHA.

TO VISIT LONDON, PARIS & ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd, 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Constantinople.—It is reliably reported that Yussuf Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister, accompanied by the Director of Political Affairs, will shortly visit London, Paris, and Rome, for an exchange of views with Allied Governments.

LANDRU'S APPEAL FOR MERCY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

Paris.—Landru, the French "Bluebeard," has yielded to his Counsel's persuasion and has appealed to President Millerand for mercy.

SUPERSESSION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

28th, February 1921, and by disobeying the statutory orders, approved by Government, of the Collector and the Commissioner. Government, therefore, hereby declare the said Municipality to be in default and to have exceeded and abused their powers in the manner aforesaid, and hereby supersede them for a period of two years from the date on which this Resolution is communicated to the President of the Municipality.

7. The attention of the Commissioner, N. D., should be invited to the provisions of section 179 (2) (b) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

SUPERSESSION OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

The following is the Resolution of Government of Bombay, dated the 6th Feb.:—

On the 4th of July, 1921, the Municipality of Surat passed a resolution to the effect (the original is in Gujarti) that the Municipal Schools should be freed from Government control and that the Government grant for education should be refused, and on the 6th July the Chairman of the Schools Committee informed the Deputy Educational Inspector that, in view of the above resolution, he should not inspect the Municipal Schools.

2. Section 54 (1) (p) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, imposes upon every Municipality the obligatory duty of establishing and maintaining primary schools, and section 52 lays down that all municipal funds shall be applied subject to the provisions and for the purposes of the Act. Again section 58 provides that the extent of the independent authority of any Municipality in respect of public education, and their relations with the Government Educational Department, shall be prescribed by Government and rules have been made under that section which have the force of law. Rule 3 of these rules lays down, inter alia, that the municipal schools shall be open at all times to inspection and examination by the Government Inspecting Staff. It is clear, therefore, that the Municipality by passing the resolution referred to above exceeded their powers under the Act, and that by giving effect to the resolution they made default in performing the obligatory duty of maintaining their primary schools subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

3. In Government Order, Educational Department, No. 1833, dated the 5th April, 1921, which dealt with a similar situation in Nadiad Municipality, and in another published Resolution, Educational Department, No. 430, dated the 23rd September 1921, Government endeavoured to make the constitutional position clear and brought certain considerations to the notice of the councillors and of the ratepayers of Surat, but these appeals to reason were unsuccessful.

4. On December 7th Government made an order under section 178 of the Act declaring that the Municipality of Surat had made default as rescribed above, and directing the Comissioner to fix a period for the performance of the obligatory duty. The Commissioner fixed a period ending on December 17th, and as the Municipality failed to comply he proceeded, with the full approval of Government, to take the further steps prescribed in that section, appointing the Deputy Educational Inspector to manage the schools and directing the Municipality to pay the expenses. This the Municipality did not do, and accordingly the Commissioner issued an order under section 17 (3) of the Act directing the bank which had custody of the Municipal funds to pay the necessary amount.

5. In the meantime the Municipality at a meeting held on December 15th resolved to hand over the Municipal Schools to an unregistered private body known as the Surat Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal and to pay to this Society Rs. 40,000 for the maintenance of the schools. No power to delegate the performance of its duties or to dispose of its funds in this manner has been conferred on the Municipality by law, nor has the Municipality cited any such authority; it is clear therefore that in adopting this resolution the Municipality exceeded their statutory powers. Two cheques in favour of this Society for Rs. 15,000 and for Rs. 25,000 were drawn by the Municipality on December 16th and paid by the banks concerned; in the opinion of Government the Municipality in passing these cheques both exceeded and abused their powers.

6. Again at a meeting held on December 20th the Municipality resolved that the order of the Commissioner requiring them to pay Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance of the schools should not be complied with; the passing of this resolution was a clear breach of a statutory order passed by a competent authority.

7. For these reasons the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are of opinion that the Municipality of Surat has persistently made default in the performance of a duty imposed upon them by the Act, namely, the duty of maintaining primary schools subject to the provisions of the Act, and that they have exceeded and abused their powers by passing Resolution No. 2, dated the 4th July 1921, by handing over the management of the primary schools to a body to which they are not authorised by law to delegate the management, by making a payment of Rs. 40,000 in contravention of the provisions of the Act, and by disobeying a statutory order passed by the Commissioner, N.D. Government therefore under section 179 1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, hereby declare the Municipality of Surat to be in default and to have exceeded and abused their powers in the manner aforesaid, and supersede them for a period of three years from the date on which this Resolution is communicated to the President of the Municipality.

8. The attention of the Commissioner, N. D., should be invited to the provisions of section 179 (2) (b) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Department),

MAHATMAJI'S PROTRAIT TORN.

ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The "Swarajya" publishes the following from its Calcutta correspondent under Jan. 31:—

Yesterday a strong force of police, provided with two lorries, besieged and raided Congress offices at Forbes Mansions. All those, who were present there, office-bearers, members, volunteers and strangers were arrested. Notices on the walls were torn and also the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. No warrants were shown. About 170 arrests were made. Lorries had to come back to take further batches of prisoners. Amongst the arrested were Sjts. Dayal Nag and Sasanka Jiban Roy, President and Secretary respectively of the Congress Committee, J. M. Sen Gupta, Birendra Sen, and B.N. Mitra.

The Ghurkha soldier and the little Ghurkha boy, who spoke in one of the meetings, were also arrested J. M. Sen Gupta was, however, released later in the day. Sjt. Surya K. Sen has been appointed President in place of Sjt. Dayal Nag.

120 Shopkeepers of a market at Kidderpore have been served with a notice, and directed to show cause why action should not be taken against them for having closed their shops on the 24th December.

It is understood that more temporary jails will be erected at Kankanarah and Chingri Khal, Fort. Some prisoners will be sent over to these places next week.

MODEL NON-CO-OPERATOR

The Secretary of the Bengal Khilafat was away when some police officers called on him on Saturday. When he came to know of it, he phoned up the park Street Police, and getting no answer went over there and got himself arrested.

The District Magistrate of Serajgan wires to Calcutta that a large crowd threatend violence and struck the Police Superintendent senseless, before firing was begun.

The Commissioner of Police reviewing the events of the last ten days charges non-co-operators of the deliberate policy of violence, and says that civil disobedience meetings are of a criminal character and are only preliminary to outbreaks of riots. He speaks of tactics of feminine agitators, and alleges that systematically stones are thrown daily at night-fall. He forecasts the need to adopt more violent methods of dispersing meetings than those hitherto employed.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Feb. 6.

Mr. Sidibhai Pirbhai Masalavala, Secretary Khilafat Committee, Broach, was called upon to shew cause under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code, why he should not be bound over. He declined to give security and was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Willis, first class Magistrate.

A public meeting will be held this evening to congratulate Mr. Masalavala.

BROACH KHILAFAT SECRETARY CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Feb. 6.

Mr. Sidibhai Pirbhai Masalavala, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Broach, was called upon to show cause under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code why he should not be bound over. He declined to give security and was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Willis, 1st Class Magistrate, Jambusar Division. A public meeting is being held this evening to congratulate Mr. Sidibhai.

SEQUEL TO A QUARREL.

BAZAARS CLOSED IN TUNDLA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 6.

As many wild rumours were afloat here about the atrocities at Tundla, the Associated Press correspondent proceeded there personally and ascertained that in consequence of a quarrel between a European driver and his Indian "Jack," the entire Indian and menial staff, including sweepers, have gone on strike. Private servants are kept away and the bazaars are closed. The European colony of Tundla come to Agra daily in batches to buy; foodstuffs, which are paid for by the East Indian Railway Company. Trains run with difficulty manned by a European staff. Tundla is occupied by a strong police force from Agra. The strikers are being advised by political agitators, who are present in Tundla.

MR. SUBASH BOSE.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Publicity Officer, Bengal Congress Committee, was to-day sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"PRATAP." LIBEL CASE DISMISSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

The District and Sessions Judge has dismissed the appeal in the "Pratap" nowspaper libel case.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

FRANCE'S STIPULATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd, 2 p.m. Feb. 7.

Concerning the Anglo-French Pact, a Havas message from Paris declares that France asks, in addition to the moral range, that the pact must stipulate guarantees exempting France from some of her personal strains for securing peace.

The Pact must also have sufficient duration. English newspapers seemed not exactly to interpret the French note concerning Genoa, but the note in no way intended to check the conference but endeavoured to avoid unfortunate failures.

About Russia, France will consider that her subjects' ownership is only guaranteed by recognizance of it or the French legislature. Finally, the Genoa Conference will miscarry if it does not specify actual treaties which are not to be injuried.

CHINESE CABINET SITUATION.

PREMIER'S RETIREMENT IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Peking.—The Cabinet situation is still obscure. Premier Liangshiyi is staying at Tientsin and refuses to resume his duties. The President's extension of the Premier's leave by another ten days is taken as an indication of the Premier's retirement which is not yet certain.

ENGLISH RAILWAY COMPANIES AMALGAMATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 7.

The Manchester Guardian reports that the Directors of the London North Western Railway which is already amalgated with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway are now negotiating for the amalgamation of the Midland railway whose issued capital of 60 million sterling is the largest of any British Railway.

CATTLE DISEASE SPREADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

Despite the optimistic announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture that the foot and mouth disease is decreasing, fresh outbreaks during the week end were notified in Norfolk and Essex which are far remote from the originally infected areas. The Ministry has now taken the bold step of dividing the whole country into five areas the boundaries of which no cattle are allowed to cross.

HONGKONG SEAMEN'S UNION.

DECLARED "UNLAWFUL SOCIETY" BY GOVERNOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd, 2 p.m. Fef. 7.

Hongkong.—The Governor has declared the Seamen's Union, members of which are on strike an unlawful society.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Association Cup repaly at Sheffield, Notes County beat Bradford City by one goal to nil.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Hammon Lyster. C.B. V.C.

Cairo.—When Lord Allenby's train passed Benha, crowds of Egyptians shouted "Long live Allenby!" There was a large gathering of notables to bid him God-speed at each stopping-place.

The King has invested Mr. H. C. Norman with the Insignia of Companion of Bath, upon relinquishing his appointment as British Minister at Tehran.

THE FATWA PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Why is unheard of humiliation being imposed on Maulana Shaukut Ali, Dr. Kitchlew their two colleagues in the Karachi Jail? How is this sudden change of attitude accountable? Are political prisoners to be treated in jails as criminals? Is the Superintendent authorised to ill-treat these patriots in this new fashion? Can any Government hope to curb or kill the religious and patriotic fervour of a person by the rigors of the jail life? Can any jail Superintendent disregard the orders of a magistrate? Can he discard the instructions of the Medical Adviser in case of an ailing prisoner? He cannot. I have already dealt with the "Sorrows of Sindh" some time ago; but this humiliation will be resented not only in Sindh, not only in India, but also in the Islamic and civilized world. Will Sir George Lloyd remove this stain without delay? We hope, he does.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MARTIAL LAW IN MALABAR

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Subramanyam will move a resolution in the Assembly urging the withdrawal of the aministration of Martial Law in Malabar and asking the Government to state what arrangements were intended to be made for the future administration of the Martial Law area till normal conditions were restored.

BI-AMMA'S MESSAGE.

TO WOMEN OF INDIA.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" met Bi-Amma Saheba, the revered mother of the Ali brothers as she was travelling from Benares to Patna, and was requested to accompany her for part of the journey.

Asked about her impression regarding the success of Non-Co-operation activities in the United Province and in Behar from where she had received reports from volunteers, she said that although apparently such activities were in abeyance in several places, she felt convinced from what she had seen and heard during her tour that the masses were only waiting to express their wholehearted devotion to the cause led by Mahatma Gandhi under a better organised plan of campaign. She was sure with more repression, more active work would follow in the direction of completing the Non-Co-operation programme. But she added: "I must clearly warn you against utilising the services of the women of India in the work of picketing." Her message to the women of India was this "You have enough to do at home in turning the *Charka*. You have enough to consume your energies in educating your sons and daughters in the belief that *Swaraj* can be won only at the point of the spindle, that the Khilafat wrong can be redressed only by haying nothing whatever to do with a system of administration which has allowed Mahomedan honour to be insulted. Do not go out into the streets and picket liquor shops or clothshops. Do not run the risk of your honour being outraged. It is the duty of men, to do this, which is men's work."

Bi-Amma Saheba, who in spite of her incessant travels looks very energetic and is in great spirits wanted the women of India to realise specially the dangers of participating in the "public activities" as she put it of the Non-Co-operation programme." She intends to make an extensive tour in Behar. She is very anxious to spread the gospel of Non-Co-operation in *Purdah* families. Large crowds ovated her as she passed Mogul Serai on the 31st Jan.

ALI BROTHERS.

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 3

I have received the following further information from most reliable sources regarding the treatment of the Ali Brothers and their comrades in the local jail:—

On the 31st ultimo Mr. Lucas the Superintendent of the jail informed Maulana Mohemad Ali that orders were received from Government to search the incarcerated leaders like all other convicts. On the evening of the 30th, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kichlieu and Pir Gulam Muiadid were forcibly searched by the Warders under orders from the Superintendent. Maulana Mohamed Ali was not however searched that day.

On the 31st towards the evening Maulana Mohamed Ali was also searched and during the night at about 2-30 a.m. one of his two bedsheets and a blanket were snatched away from him, thus leaving only one blanket and a bed-sheet to protect him against the severe cold of wintry nights. The other prisoners have also been similarly treated.

Owing to scanty covering and insufficient clothing it is impossible for them to sleep on the damp floor of their cells. They have been passing sleepless nights and Maulana Mohamed Ali has been spending the long wintry nights pacing up and down his cells or standing. They are taken out of their cells twice a day, at 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to enable them to have a wash. Neither carpets nor mats are provided them for saying their prayers.

The Maulanas as well as their friends have cheerfully and faithfully observed their pledge of non-violence without resisting the indignity by any means other than moral protests and refusal to voluntarily yield to it.

21 PICKETS FINED.

FOR "OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC ROAD".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Special Magistrate to-day convicted twentyone congress volunteers of obstructing public road while picketing foreign cloth shops, and fined them rupees two each, or, in default, three weeks' simple imprisonment.

LALA SHAM LAL.

SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

Lala Sham Lal, a non-cooperating vakil and president of the Hissar Congress Committee was on Saturday last sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act section 17, read with 117 I. P. C.

CHARGE AGAINST RAIZADA HANSRAJ

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

It appears that the charge against Raizada Hansraj, non-cooperating barrister, and President of the Jullundur Congress Committee is that he issued a circular asking liquor contractors not to bid at the auction of liquor, where-upon a warrant under 107 (3) Criminal Procedure was issued against him and he was arrested and placed on trial which is still pending.

Referring to the communique in reply to Mr. Gandhi's manifesto the evening papers in Madras with the exception of the "Hindu" support the Government policy.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S UNFAIR ATTACK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Sankaran Nair's statement is a fine specimen of vitriol and vituperative criticism hardly to be surpassed in the arena of political controversey. The public generally and much more those who heretofore entertained good opinions regarding him were sadly disappointed by this unexpected and unwarrented out-burst. It did not behove well for Sir Sankaran Nair to damn Ali Brothers and the character of the whole Muslim community because of the excesses committed by the Moplahs. Will Sir Sankaran Nair relish to be associated with those unfortunate Hindus of Arrah and educated Hindus of Katarpore who committed wholesale massacres and even burnt alive many a innocent Muslim man and woman. Because certain bad Hindus of Arrah and Katarpore acted unlike good Hindus of other parts would any Mahommedan be justified in damning the character of Sir Sankaran Nair or that of Hindu community as a whole. Is it not a fact that responsible Muslim public opinion, including the Ulema and Central Khilafat Committee and other conferences, condemned severly the excesses committed by the Moplahs against their innocent neighbours? The Moplah trouble can never be attributed to have been brought about by the activities of the Khilafatists or Non-Cooperators. The influence of Khilafat movement has been of the weakest kind in the Madras Presidency. Madras could boast of a very few good Mahommedan workers who could be expected to go round peneterate the interior of the country and carry the message of non-violence home to the people. The brunt of the work in Madras fell to the lot of our Hindu compatriots who were doing yeomen service in training the peope in non-violence, Owing to language difficulty, the Central Khilafat Committee could not depute any good workers to go to Madras to take charge of the work. The redoubtable Mr. Yakub Hassan and Maulana Abdul Majid Sharar, with a few others in Madras and the interior tried to do as much for the Khilafat cause as they could.

Even up to a few days of arrest of Mr. Yakub Hassan, Mahatma Gandhi continued receiving excellent reports regarding pacific conduct of Moplahs from Mr. Rajagopala Chariar. The unfortunate arrest and incarceration of Mr. Yakub Hassan and his comrades ,the responsible leaders in Kerala Provinces, frustrated the efforts of Congress and Khilafat workers to bring home to the Moplahs the real cult and principle of non-violence. Few of those who were left behind tried to organize a separate Provincial Khilafat Committee for Kerala and the Central Khilafat Committee only a few days before the outbreak, gave sanction for the formation of a Provincial Khilafat committe at Calicut, when the Moplah trouble burst owing to the sanctity of the Mosque being violated and made a scene for hostile activities and demonstration on the part of the Government by surrounding and arresting the Moplah leaders in the mosque. I cannot say now our brethren of other faiths would have acted under exactly similar conditions if such an assault or sacrilege had been committed in the precints of a church, temple or synagogue. To choose a mosque as a place to arrest pious Muslims from was a novel way of exhibiting the prowess of British Raj and if on account of such a sacrilege conflagration took place the blame for the same should not be attributed to Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. The previous instances of distrances in Malabar fully prove the case of the Khilafatists and non-cooperators that the immediate real cause of Moplah distemper was not the Khilafat preaching but the disrespect shown to mosque. The existence of the Moplah Outrages Act on the Statute Book is also evidence of their past mode of conduct and should have afforded sufficient warning to the Government not to provoke or offend them in the vital principles of their faith. Had the Khilafatists and non-cooperators been permitted to carry the message of non-violence to them they would have succeeded admirably in their mission. When the Moplah outbreak suddenly burst Maulana Shaukat Ali was lying ill with a severe attack of fever and during that illness he was writhing with agony over the Moplah trouble and would have immediately proceeded to Malabar for the purpose of pacification, had the Madras Government shown any inclination to accept help from the Khilafat Committee and non-co-operators.

Mr. Yakub Hasan's offer of help to go into Malabar country with the sure guaranted of pacifying them, was rudely rejected.

Subsequently similar offers of assistance from no-less a person than Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Mahomed Ali were also not accepted. The Ulema in their individual capacities and conferences condemned forthwith the excesses of the Moplahs in no uncertain terms, which the Central Khilafat Committee and its branches and Khilafat Conferences did not hesitate in condemning them either. As a token of real sympathy the Central Khilafat Committee also contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 for relieving the distress of the Hindu sufferers and will be ever ready to do as much as it can by way of pacification and relieving further the prevailing distress. More than this what the poor Khilafatists and the Non-co-operators could do? In all such cases the Government is always responsible in coming between us and our people. It is growing jealous of the power and hold which the leaders of Public opinion have acquired and are daily obtaining over the masses. The sooner Government gets rid of these ideas the better.

Sir Sankaran Nair was striking below the belt when he imputed evil motives inspite of the repeatedly declared intention of Ali Brothers faithfully to follow the non-violent programme so long as they remain associated with Mahatma Gandhi.

As leaders of the Khilafat movement they have left strict instructions to obey implicitly the lead given to the country by Mahatma Gandhi. It may be news to Sir Sankaran Nair to know that it was the Ali Brothers' school of thought who stoutly opposed Maulana Hasrat Mohani's motion for change of creed in the Khilafat Conference and the League. When the non-co-operators under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi are so near reaching the goal for which they have been so long striving for, there is hardly any need for the Khilafatists yet to think of using any other weapon than the most effective weapon of non-violence.

Inspite of the existence of certain turbulent element here and there the Mahommedan community, as a whole, do not for a moment desire to jeopardise the peace and contentment of their neighbours and fellow country-men for a single moment so long as they can help it. In such a vast country where certain officials are ever ready to provoke people, spasmodic cases of trouble though highly deplorable ought not to excite alarm. The discussion over the Moplah situation at the meeting of All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad disclosed an exceedingly fair view of events which the members from Madras took of the situation. No less a person than the worthy Ex-President of the Congress, Mr. Vijayroghochariar, supported by other Hindu members expressed the view that the Moplah in his fright has not been partial in molesting only his Hindu country-men but has also faught and molested persons professing his own faith. When once certain sections of the Moplahs were cut off from their moorings, in their frenzy they could headly distinguish between a friend and a foe and struck all those who came between their scheme of ideas. To attribute the inspiration of all this frenzy to the Khilafat movement is grossly unjust and contrary to all existing circumstances and proofs. When the basis of Khilafat-Swaraj movement is Hindu Muslim Unity, and non-violence. to impute and insinuate that Ali Brothers and the Khilafatists were the cause of this unfortunate conflagration is nothing short of a grave public scandal. As far as the individual personality of Ali Brothers is concerned they have repeatedly declared that if personally Government desires to humiliate, nay even to banish or exterminate them they would be ready to suffer all the tortures provided the Government conceded the Khilafat demands in full.

Perhapes Sir Sankaran Nair does not know that the Ali Brothers were more loyal to Government than he could ever claim to be but the Khilafat wrong and the studied hostile attitude of British Government has even compelled many a loyalist to reconsider the situation. In the aspect of representing the Mahomedan community and its aspirations the position of Ali Brothers is different. As leaders of Khilafat movement they pre-eminently deserve to be consulted at the Round Table Conference as able exponents and redoubtable advocates of Khilafat causes. The Mussalmans would refuse to participate in a Conference to which the Ali Brothers after being honourably released were not invited. Even Mahatma Gandhi and other recognized leaders on Non-Cooperation party would refuse to have anything to do with a Peace Conference from which the Ali Brothers are excluded. At the Malaviya Conference a few Muslims of Moderate persuation who had accidently not heard the inclusion of condition precedent for the release of Ali Brothers were feeling much concerned until their fears and anxities were allayed by Seth Chotani and they had satisfied themselves personally by reading the resolution. This is how the wind blows.—Yours, etc.

MOAZZAM ALI.

ALI BROTHERS IN THE JAIL.

"New Times" of Karachi writes:—

We wonder why representatives of the press are not allowed opportunities to examine the conditions of jail life. If they were, it would be possible for us to examine critically the persistent rumours about the treatement meted out to the Ali Brothers in the local jail. A rumour which just reaches our ears has it that Maulana Shaukat Ali is not having the food given to others convicted in the "Conspiracy" case, that he has lost nearly half a maund in weight, and that he is being subjected to indignities. The Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew are leaders of Muslim India; but are given the same treatment as is given to ordinary felons. They get the jail diet which,—judged by the reports of some of those recently returned from jail,—is hardly fit for human consumption, and they wear the ordinary convict's clothes. The restrains on their movement are, it is believed, becoming stricter. Maulana Mohamed Ali who has been suffering from diabetes for some years past is also, we are told, losing in weight and memory, the jail diet being particularly harmful to his health.

As to Maulana Shaukat Ali, it is said that on being asked to utter a particular cry in view of a visit by the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Maulana refused and was threatened with a "search". The "Search" in the jail includes, it is reported, the stripping naked of a prisoner! The Maulana, it is said, refused to be stripped naked, urging that so long as there was life in him he would not allow himself to be subjected to a treatment against which his conscience and self-respect revolted. There are rumours, too regarding Dr. Kitchlew. We do not know how far these rumours are correct. We feel that if the report of the threat to Maulana Shaukat Ali be true, his refusal to submit to the threat is still more true. There is no doubt of the fact that the jail regulations in India—particularly those meant for political prisoners,—do not reflect the spirit of a civilized government. We do not know if any of the regulations demand that political prisoners should be made naked. We know as a matter of fact in some cases this insult to self-respect has been resorted to in Indian jails. Kazi Abdul Rahman told us on his return from jail that he was insulted thus, in a Bombay jail when efforts were made, he said, to induce him to give an apology to Government! The act of making naked respectable men who happen to be victims of bureaucratic wrath for the crime of patriotism is, we feel sure, immoral. It degrades and insults a prisoner,—a political leader—in the presence of his countrymen. We should welcome an opportunity, if allowed, to visit the local jail and enquire personally of the Muslim leaders and the jail authorities as to the truth or falsity of the rumour. If the rumour about Maulana Shaukat Ali be true, we should be surprised; it would be but a sample of the methods of the Indian Administration. If the rumour be false, it should be the duty of the officials concerned not only to contradict it quickly but also allow representatives of the local press to interview the Muslim leaders in the jail to enlighten the public. Ali Brothers and their comrades are patriots, not felons. And the public have a right to know the truth as to the treatement they receive in the local jail.

INDIAN WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the past two years the arrival in London of Indian women students has seemed to the British Y. W. C. A. an opportunity for friendship and intercourse which it has been pleased to make use of and appointed a Hospitality Committee for India and the East under its International Department at 10/A Newton Road, Bayswater, which is the Headquarters of the International Club and Hostel. The Chairman is Lady Proctor, Mrs. E. C. Carter its Secretary. Monthly At Homes, Xmas parties, introductions to Y. W. C. A. functions, classes, etc., have been found of real value especially to the many girls who do not become regular College Students. There are many young wives of students who have no opportunity of making friends, there are visitors who should have introductions to British women of the same walks of life and not left just to make promiscuous frendship which may prove disastrous.

We have observed friendships with some anxiety that Indian girls leave the shores of India with no sufficient plan and with no address to which they can go on arrival, that they miss a great deal while in England. Even those who have government or Native State Scholarships have 10 to 12 weeks' holiday and will find Y. W. C. A. camps, the Y. W. C. A. Holiday Home and other introductions of value, and to know of their need will give us the opportunity for introductions and friendships which will cement the bond between our two nations.

The value of the Indian Hostel in connection with our international Department will depend on the co-operation of Heads of Government and Mission Colleges in India and of all who know of girls visiting Europe and it is of supreme importance to give them a letter of introduction where possible to the Secretary International Department, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.I., and the address of the International Hostel, 10/A Newton Road, Bayswater. At the office of the Indian National Y. W. C. A., 5 Russell Street, Calcutta, or any local Y. W. C. A. the address can be obtained. Might I therefore ask you to insert this letter in your forthcoming issue so that the plan of the British Y. W. C. A. may be more widely known.—Yours, etc.,

EMILY KINNAIRED
Chairman, Y. W. C. A. Indian Sub-Committee International Department.
British Y. W. C. A.,
26, George Street,
Hanover Square,

ASIA AND EUROPE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leader under the Caption "Asia and Europe" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 30th of January last commands the gratitude of all true Moslems, but, I am afraid you will not find a single thoughtful Moslem, who has the least knowledge of past history, sharing your optimism, that, England in particular would make good her pledges to Moslems—she is now a devotee of "prestige" and not of national honor.

Time was when Moslems hoped, that, so long as England, famous for "playing the game," stood as the champion of human freedom, the Moslems along with other struggling people would come into their own in time. But alas! England gradually fell a prey to the baneful influences of greed and lust of power and her conduct of late has been such, that, it has destroyed every vestige of Moslem hope in perishing things of clay.

There is not and there never was any conflict between Christianity and Islam, because, the religion of Christ is that of Mahomed (O. T. B. P.)) Sir, it is only necessary to hank back a few decades to see whether there are evidences of any sort of secret pact or understanding between the European Powers to destroy the only Islamic Power—viz., Turkey and with it Islam. It is not necessary to rake up books and documents, but, a glance at the world's map is sufficient to prove the existence of some such understanding—an Empire stretching across three continents is reduced to a few provinces. That Czarist Russia was the arch-enemy there is no doubt, but, the other Powers were not very far behind in their hatred of an Islamic Power. Who has forgotten the "European Concert" and its infamous bullying of the Turks? Who has forgotten the rending of one province after another from the Turkish Empire? Who has forgotten the Massacres of the Tripolitan Oasis, Macedonia, Crete and many others too numerous to names? Who has forgotten the sanctimonious humbug about forgiving "Christian" powders guilty of revolting atrocities? None of these things and much more is easy to forget.

The Turk is the sentinal at the gate of Asia. The Turk in the flank or near is inconvenient for the spread of "European Citization" in Asia. Will God allow the destruction of the Turk. Time will show?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. YUSUF.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

RECONCILING ISLAM.

BRITAIN'S DUTY

"Near East" received by last mail publishes the following two letters regarding the Turkish question from Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall:—

I

Sir,—In the midst of distractions and matters of interest at home, in Ireland and at Washington, the Near Eastern problem has been largely overlooked by the British Public, and by politicians and by business men in particular; yet, the relations of the British Empire with Turkey, and the reaction of these relations on our 120 million Moslem subjects, and the effect of these on trade and unemployment are of the utmost importance.

Now, if Mr. Lloyd George at Cannes really to see trade revive and reconstruction commence, although he may not be able to do anything immediately wtih regard to Russia, Poland, Australia, etc., he could by a stroke of the pen, open up a great market to British trade, and at the same time reduce our commitments and risks in many directions. All this can be done by a change of policy towards Turkey. The Turks were never wholeheartedly in the War against us, and for generations there was a traditional relation between this country and the Ottoman Empire. Asia Minor is a vast region with which we did a most valuable trade in the past, especially in textiles; and the openings in which the trade and commerce might be revived in the future are very great. Its soil is fertile, mineral wealth is very considerable, the Turkish peasant population is hard-working, enlightened and peaceable, and in spite of the events of the last few years the Englishman has a great prestige in these resgions; yet, with a blindness and foolhardiness, which in normal times would have destroyed a Government by this time, the present Coalition Government has persisted in supporting the Greeks in their campaign of annihilation of their hereditary enemies in Asia Minor. To the Greeks the war is racial and religious; it is the sort of war which the world cannot afford to tolerate in these days. They are the aggressors—they have failed, and failed dismally, yet we have continued to give them open and covert support and to egg them on in this atrocious campaign.

Independent observers have described the atrocities committed by the Greek troops, and whatever the massacres by the Turks, they could not have exceeded the cruelties of the Greeks in frightfulness. Now the Greeks have failed finally.

France has always been opposed to the support of Greek Imperialism, and has quite rightly hastened to make peace with the Turkish Government. France is the second greatest Mohammedan empire in the world; and we are the first; to both of us it is absolutely necessary that we should be on good terms with the Khalifate and treat the Turks with justice. So much for Asia Minor! We are losing trade there and wasting money; and this is causing unemployment in Britain.

But what of India? There our treatment of Turkey has aroused most antagonistic feeling among devout Moslems. Our Moslem subjects in India number over 90 millions. In the past they have always been loyal supporters of the British Raj against Hindu extremists. To-day our policy in supporting the Greeks and our general attitude against Turkey have thrown them into the arms of Ghandhi, and for the first time in the history of British India to two creeds are united against us; the results are non-cooperation, boycott of British goods, unrest and disturbance. This affects made terribly and leads to great expense for extra troops, etc.

Our task in Egypt and in Mesopotamia is made more difficult for the same reason. A complete change of policy towards Turkey is required, and if Mr. Lloyd George and his advisers would be content for once to eat their own words and acknowledge their mistake in the past, they could do more for unemployment in this country by that one act than all the talk and Conferences between now and Doomsday.

I am, etc.,
J. M. KENWORTHY
House of Commons, Westminster.
January 11, 1922.

MR. PICKTHALL'S WARNING.

II

Sir,—I returned to England a few weeks ago from India, and I am shocked to find how little English people seem to realise the immense importance of the Turkish Question to the welfare of the world in general and the British Empire in particular. Even our statesmen still indulge in the Gladstonian folly of talking as if "Christians" only were deserving of consideration in the East.

It is not too much to say that the terms of the Treaty of Sevres sent a thrill of horror through all Asia which had watched with anguish the long series of attacks and calumnies from Europe of which the Turks, an Asiatic race, had been the victims; and that horror has been steadily upon the increase until now. It is emphatically not a question of a mere territorial re-adjustment between Turkey and Greece. It is—or ought to be—a question of our reconciliation with Islamic world.

England made certain solemn public promises during the war to Turks and Arabs and, which is worse, to Indian Muslims, her own people; which promises have all been broken in favour of secret understandings with some European, so-called "Christian" Power; with the natural result that England, once respected in the East, is now abhored. It is not even now too late for England to regain her old prestige, if she will keep those promises. Otherwise farewell to our good name in Asia.

I am, etc.,
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.
January 12, 1922.

A correspondent wired from Triplicane on the 4th inst:—Kaviraj Sudhindranath Sen, the great Ayurvedic physician of Calcutta, who had been here on a Professional visit left for Tanjore on a further professional call.

INDIANS IN BELGIAN CONGO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The deplorable condition of our countrymen in different parts of the British Empire is producing its deadly effect upon the position of our countrymen in other foreign countries. The racial bitterness, when once it is generated, does not know any limit. The selfish policy of the Whites of Kenya is being reflected in the Belgian Congo also. The authorities in Belgian Congo know it perfectly well that the Indians have no status in their own Empire, and the Imperial Government does not care for them at all. That is why they have decided to turn out the Indians from their territory by means of restricting and irritating regulations. The following correspondence, reproduced from the "East African Chronicle," will prove to us conclusively that the pro-white policy of the Imperial Government as regards the colonial affairs is producing a far-reaching effect, and the foreign countries are ready to take full advantage of it.

Circular by the Commissioner of District Ituri.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I allow you three months to obtain the following documents which will permit me to authorise you to reside in the Colony of Belgian Congo:

(1) An extract of your Birth-Certificate.
(2) An extrat of your Judicial File.
(3) A Certificate of honest life and morals.

I have to advise you that if within three months you are not in possession of the foregoing documents an order of expulsion will be made against you.

Be so good to accept, Sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

Iruma, 11th Nov., 1921.

The Commissioner of the District.
(Sd.) BERNARD.

Here is the reply of the Indians to the above letter:

Sir,—

With reference to your circular letter No. 3893 of the 11th and 14th instant which has been addressed to some of us Asiatics, we venture to bring to your notice a few of the difficulties which the requirements of your letter will entail not only on ourselves, but on all Asiatics who will in future desire to visit this country, as we understand the requirements of the foregoing letter will be applied to them also.

Asiatics almost never carry about with them a copy of their Birth Certificate, as it is a document which is only demanded in very special individual cases and in special circumstances. Though in this instance we have been accorded three months in which to produce the certificate, we beg to say that we do not see why we should be called upon to produce it at all as a matter of every day formality, or what useful purpose it will serve either in the welfare of the Colony, or of ourselves, under such circumstances.

With regard to the second document you ask us to furnish we would point out to you that a system of individual Judicial record is not in operation in Uganda, Kenya, or India, and hence we are unable to supply the document.

With regard to the cirtificate of character asked for we beg to say that as we are in the Congo, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain such a certificate from an Official in Uganda, etc., as we are not personally known to such Officials, and some of us have already been resident in this country for years.

We would invite your attention to the harshness with which the foregoing requirements are already operating Mr. Ismael Teja who has been a respected and prominent merchant in this part of Congo for about eight years, and who had occasion to visit Uganda some few months ago on business, returned to Kasenyi on the 15th with the view of going up to Soleniama where his principal place of business is situated. He was not allowed to land, however, and was obliged to return to Uganda, as he was not in possession of the foregoing papers.

Similar instances are sure to occur where it will be necessary for some of us to go to Uganda for short periods, or for one or other of our principals, etc., from Uganda, to come up here, even under circumstances of urgency. The foregoing restrictions place insurmountable difficulties in our way, and are likely to cause us serious loss in our business.

In conclusion, we beg to say it appears to us that the requirements of your above letters are directed solely against us Asiatics and we cannot but demur at our being made the subject of special restrictive legislation.

We have the honour to be,
(Signed) etc., etc.

Iruma,
23rd Nov., 1921.

Now, when the condition of our countrymen in Kenya has reached a crisis, we must realise that any unjust settlement of the Kenya question will be directly responsible for the illtreatment of our countrymen in foreign territories also. Our countrymen in Belgian Congo say. "An unfavourable decision to Indians in Kenya will find its echo in these territories; but the echo will, for obvious reasons, resound with greater severity in these countries, to the detriment of us Indians, and Asiatics."

This is absolutely true, and we hope the Indian public will realise the seriousness of the situation in Kenya. This is not a small question. It involves the honour of our Motherland. We must tell the British authorities that if they care anything for the Imperial connection, they dare not follow their unjust policy in Kenya. We cannot put up with such injustice as Mr. Churchill intends to do, and we will fight it to the bitter end to avert it.—Yours, etc.

BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.
Satyagrah Ashram,
Sabarmati.

An Akola correspondent wires:—

Mr. Javadeker, a pleader of Dhulia, lectured on hardships caused by railway risk notes Raoshaeb Mahajani M. L. C. presided. Merchants took keen interest and when interesting questions were freely asked and answered.

(Continued from column 6.)

effect, perhaps, convince the British Democracy that the Classes and the Masses are at one in India in *demanding* Swaraj. But what about our fallen idols? What about those who indulged not so long ago in perfervid oratory in Shantaram's Chawl, and are now as the political grand-sons of the talented lady from Adyar, only too glad to make the bureaucracy's cause their own. But I suppose we can neglect them. The glorious doctrine of meeting material oppression by moral force can neglect them.

ADRIFT.

(BY L. G. KHARE.)

The time has now come not as the Walrus said in Lewis Carrols' wonderful story, to talk of many things, but to talk only of one, how to achieve amongst us Indians of *all* shades of political thought, unity of feeling, and unity of action if not of political purpose. Amongst us there might reasonably occur some divergence regarding political purpose but there can be no divergence as regards our political destiny. Between us Non-co-operators and the Moderates, men whose age, political eminence and sincerety of belief we must respect there must be unity of action. This is no time for mutual recrimination, no time for fault-finding; otherwise when we are anxious, genuinely anxious for the creation of a favourable atmosphere, in order to find out as the sequence of a healthy and frank interchange of views between the Government of this country and all those who wish to have such a conference with it, a chance indulgence into political abuse might send us adrift and thus strengthen the hands of our political enemies.

Did We Beg n It?

But we are told by Anglo-Indian journals and some of their political cousins, the Moderate papers in India, that we Non-co-operators are at fault because it was we who made the position of our Moderate friends so intolerable. Now I want to ask, and in all humility as a student of political affairs and particularly of present Continental opinion as regards England's behaviour in India,—Ireland and Egypt, I want to ask, was it really we, the Nationalists, who asked the Government to embark upon a series of futile administrative measures, which while irritating the docile Hindu, to quote Mr. Lloyd George, have not helped the Government in their time-honoured trick of winning the sympathy of the Mahomedan? The Nationalist leaders tempted to take office and allow themselves to be duped and then stand helpless, when men whom they respect, who cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be termed law-breakers are sent to the lock-up and a hesitating purposeless, soulless Executive authority seeks its own safety by postponing their cases against them from fortnight to fortnight. Why is it, let our Moderate friends find out—that the politically-minded Englishman in India will go on committing one administrative blunder after another? Perhaps a little research into his mentality might help our Moderate friends.

A Little Resear h.

Before me are two quotations. One from an issue dated September 5th 1906 from the extremely pohto organ of extreme Anglo-Indian opinion, the "Civil and Military Gazette." The quotation I want to make, occurs in a letter to it from a European who remarks, "Let the Baboos clearly understand that we have admitted them into the administration as our servants, not as our partners ;a partnership between Europeans and natives there must inevitably be, but it must be with the ruling classes, not with the survile classes." This is very interesting. We are the survile classes? The Nationalists, of course. And who are the ruling classes? The Jeo-Hukum Maharajas and Rajas and the little Chieflets and the titled Knights who, in an outburst of wrath can say "I will smash the Conference." This was in 1905. Sixteen long years of political travail have passed. Our Lloyd Georges have had to run away in policemen's clothes from angry crowds because they were little Englanders, our Morleys have had to retire in disgust because these same Lloyd Georges have had to declare war against the greatest foe to the economic absolutism of the British Empire for the sake of the glorious old principles of liberty and equality which however are denied to India. In India, so the Sydenhams and the Curzons tell us, during these sixteen years, whenever possible, they have associated enlightened members of the 'subject' race with the British administration in India, not as a sudden political step, but "more and more," cautiously and prudently, choosing the right type of Indians. We here know what that means. Has the English outlook regarding India, however, changed? A Delhi message dated January 23, 1921 quotes Mr. Dillon, an Allahabad Barrister, who was examined by the Committee sitting there to look into the problem of racial distinctions as saying "well, as a lawyer I see no objection to being tried by any jury, the composition is immaterial. As a European, I would be rather tried by my own people because they understand my motives, that is the great benefit of trial by jury."

That is just it. We thoroughly agree with Mr. Dillon and all the other Dillons in this land. We very much hope that they get away from this country as the only possible method of satisfying Mr. Dillon's wishes. The reason is clear, concise and but to an English official who will not understand, equitable and natural. We Indians also would rather be tried by our own people because they understand our motives. I asked the other day a very distinguished Moderate friend, a man of great juridical lore who had sweated hard in the service of the English bureaucracy in India, whether he could convince me that the attitude of racial arrogance had disappeared as a plank in the mentality of his English friends after the Montford Reforms—but my friend got angry and began to quote poetry.

Fa'len 'do's.

Certainly there are many points of agreement, between the reasonable Moderate and the reasonable Non-co-operator which can be emphasised first in a joint conference between the two and then the united reasoning of the two can with some

(Continued in column 5.)

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

FIRING WITHOUT WARNING.

QUESTION RAISED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

After the usual two days' holiday the Legislative Assembly met just after 11 a.m. this morning. The business was mainly legislative. Some important information was given by the Government at question time. Mr. Samarth's motion for adjournment of the house to consider the situation in East Africa as a result of Mr. Churchill's recent speech was ruled out as anticipated Mr. Agnihotri's resolution coming up on the 9th instant on the same subject.

ANDAMANS PENAL SETTLEMENT.

Replying to Mr. Bhargawa's question regarding the appointment of a committee of the Assembly to examine the report of the Special Officer appointed by the Government of India to consider the steps to be taken with a view to abolition of the Penal Settlement in the Andamans, Sir William Vincent said. "As implied in the quesion I had intended to suggest the appointment of a small committee to examine the proposals contained in Mr. Gwynne's report. Since I made that announcement, however, the situation has appreciably changed owing to the stoppage of deportation to Andamans and the inability of the local Governments to find funds at the present moment for the construction of new jails. Overcrowding in the existing jails in certain provinces has unfortunately become most serious. This is especially the case in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province and in Madras in all of which the existing accommodation is taxed to a point which gives rise to serious apprehension. Overcrowding necessarily means deterioration in discipline and there is also a serious risk of the outbreak of some epidemic disease. In the circumstances the Government of India have very reluctantly come to conclusion that there is no alternative except to reopen temporarily the deportation to Andamans of prisoners sentenced to transportation from certain provinces and this decision has been approved by the Secretary of State. It will unfortunately mean some delay in giving effect to the decision to abolish the Penal Settlement at Port Blair and in these circumstances I am afraid it would be premature at the present time to appoint a committee of this Assembly which I had in mind. I shall however be very glad to consider any suggestions or advice that may be given to me by any member of this Assembly who takes an interest in the subject dealt with in Mr. Gwynne's report"

FIRING WITHOUT WARNING.

Mr. Denys Brays in answer to Haji Wajiuddin's question said that telegraphic enquires instituted by the Government of India failed to reveal the existence of any foundation whatsoever for the mischivous rumour current in a certain section of the press that the sale of a part of the Hedjaz Railway is contemplated.

The Home Member informed Mr. K. C. Neogy that out of eleven cases of opening of fire in two cases warning was not given.

Mr. Neogy asked a supplementary question as to what had happened to the bill introduced in Simla providing safeguards against firing without warning.

The Home Member replied that Government had the bill still under consideration.

Colonel Waghorn replying to Mr. Neogy said that Government was in communication with the local Governments on the subject of the constitution of the Railway Local Advisory Committee as recommended by the Acworth Committee. He hoped to make an announcement in a short time regarding the Central Advisory Committee.

Replying to another question by Mr. Neogy the Home Member said that Government had no information regarding the instructions given to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri regarding the Washington Conference but even if Government had received the information it would not have been given out.

ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.

There was a question in the name of Sir Sivaswamy which was not orall; answered due to the absence of the Madras member. This asked for the steps taken to give affect to the assembly's recommendation on the Esher Committee's report. The reply to this question as laid on the table ran as follows —"As regards the two particular matters to which the Hon'ble member refers the Government of India have been for some time past in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject of admission of Indians to commissioned ranks of Artillery and other arms of His Majesty's Forces and the question of the form of Commission in Indian Territorial and Auxiliary Forces is also the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State. No orders have yet been received on either subject."

The Home Member informed Dr. Gour that Government had no despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to the Assembly's resolution on the subject of grant of further reforms. (Laughter).

The Home member replying to Mr. Neogy said that the Secretary of State had not officially written to the Government of India on the subject of reduction in the members of the Executive Council in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Orissa.

CONTROL OF EMIGRATION.

BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The motion for adjournment having been ruled out of order, Assembly proceeded with transaction of the legislative business. On the motion of Sir William Vincent, the House took into consideration a bill to amend the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act and the Code of Civil Procedure in order to provide for the award of costs by way ofdamages in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences in civil suits or proceeds. This bill will be examined by a select committee. The Assembly passed a bill to amend the Benares Hindu University Act as passed in the Council of State. The object of this legislation is to permit retention on the court of any member, even though not a Hindu, of the first court of the University.

EMIGRATION BILL.

The House then began discussion on the report of the select committee of the Emigration Bill. The report of the seleot committee is not unanimous in all respects. Messrs. Rangachariar, Joshi and Laxmi Narayan have each appended a minute of dissent. The object of the present bill is to prevent indentured emigration and to provide for a machinery for the control of emigration in future. A number of amendments were moved, first by Mr. Joshi, who wanted to limit the life of the legislation to five years only because it was dictated by political conditions which would rapidly improve. In the interest of labourers he did not like that there should be placed on the statute book permanently an Act which restricted legitimate freedom of action of labourers.

Mr. Sarma, Revenue Member, complained that Mr. Joshi had misunderstood the very object of the Bill. He denied that the Bill was dictated by political conditions, rather it was conveived solely for purposes of safeguarding labourers. The Bill did not stand in the way of people emigrating to any country. It only wanted to prevent indentured emigration. Sir Devaparshad Sarbadhikari, Dr. Gour and Mr. Vishendas opposed the amendment while Bhai Man Singh and Mr. Agnihotri supported Mr. Joshi. The amendment was after a good deal of discussion put and rejected.

EMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Mr. C. Subrahmanyam moved an amendment to caluse 10 of the bill to the effect that emibration for the purpose of unskilled work shall ordinarily be permitted to countries only in which (a) Indians when not naturalised are subjected to no disabilities to which nationals of European countries are not subjected, (b) Indians can be naturalised on the same essential conditions on which nationals of European countries can be naturalised (c) Indians it naturalised enjoy full rights of citizenship and (d). In the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council Indians enjoy substantially the same political eights as other classes of His Majesty's subjects. In moving these amendments Mr. Subrahmaniam spoke with some vehemence for perfect equality and protested against the way in which Indians were treated in lands where they had worked and made the country worth living. He said "Unskilled labourer should not be sent adrift to those countries where he is considered no better than a cattle" Mr. Joshi opposed the amendment and said restricting the liberty of labourers was the wrong method of securing equal status in colonies. He added. "If you want to prevent other people from considering this country as a nation of coolies, you must take measures in India by education, etc. to see that there would be no coolies in this country or at any rate that they do not look like coolies."

Hon. Mr. Sarma deprecated the mover's mixing up the question of naturalisation laws with laws relating to emigration, because, that would only lead them into a wilderness on a matter on which even expert lawyers felt doubts. They should steer clear of the intricate problem of naturalisation laws, now when they were considering section ten of the bill. This House should not attempt to place restrictions on the liberty of labourers if the latter could emigrate with safety to themselves and safety to India. The policy of Government had been to steadily set its face against assisted emigration to countries which did not recognise equal status to Indians. When the Government of India were asked to send labourers to Fiji. British Guiana and other colonies they (the Government of India) declared that they could not do so unless and until Colonial Government issued ordinances conceding to Indians perfect equality of status with other classes of His Majesty's subjects. To that policy Government has adhered and would adhere. It was because they followed that policy that they had readily and willingly sought the cooperation of the Legislature in regard to this bill which aimed at putting the emigration problem on a sound and satisfactory footing. Mr. Sarma, therefore, advised Mr. Subrahmanyam to withdraw his amendment or else he said Government would feel obliged to oppoes it at this stage.

The assembly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

There were hardly 15 members present in the House when the Assembly met after lunch at quarter to three.

Mr. Sohan Lal drew the attention of the President to the fact that there was no quorum.

President—"Does the Hon. Member want counts to be taken."

Mr. Sohan Lal—"I only wanted to draw your attention that there is no quorum."

At this stage the bell rang for a minute and the members then poured in. The discussion on Mr. Subrahmanyam's amendment to clause ten of emigration bill was then proceeded with. After Mr. Nag had opposed the amendment, Dr. Sapru pointed out the total misconception of the legal position on the part of the mover. There could be no naturalisation of Indians in the British Empire but only in alien countries. The word "Alien" was described in the Act 1910 of Union of South Africa as a person who is not a British subject and Indians being British subjects there could be no question of naturalisation. Even assuming that it was necessary for an Indian to be naturalised, he would have to comply with so many other conditions. The second point of legal misconception was that Mr. Subrahmanyam thought that because a person had a franchise in this country he must have the same in the colonies. But it must be remembered that the person must qualify himself for franchise according to the law of the country he lived up.

Dr. Gour also opposed the amendment and endorsed Dr. Sapru's points.

The amendment was lost and clause ten of bill was passed.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Bhai Man Singh proposed an amendment whereby he wanted to lay down that notifications issued by Governor-General-in-Council prohibiting emigration to specified countreis be amended or cancelled if a vote to that effect was passed by both the chambers of Indian Legislature.

Mr. Sarma pointed out that the motion was based on misconceptions Government had already agreed that before prohibition was undertaken it would seek the consent of the Legislature and when the Assembly had sanctioned the policy the application of that policy was a matter of administrative detail which would be mainly the concern of the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Central Government. Then again if any particular notification was considered objectionable, any member of the House could bring forward a resolution asking its modification or cancellation. The amendment was negatived.

Bhai Man Singh moved some more amendments which were also rejected.

Mr. Joshi moved the omission of the clause which provided penalty to the extent of fifty rupees on any one who emigrated or attempted to emigrate against provisions of the Act. Mr. Joshi said he was strongly against curtailment of liberty of a labourer emigrating against the Emigration Law. If anybody wanted to leave the country with his eyes open, he should be at liberty to do so.

Mr. Sarma reminded Mr. Joshi that a law ceased to be such if there was no penalty, however light, against its violation. The amendment was negatived.

After more than twelve amendments had been disposed, of, none of which was carried, the Emigration Bill was passed as it had emerged from the select committee.

The House rose at 4-10 and adjourned till to-morrow when official business would be taken up.

PROHIBITION OF COW-SLAUGHTER.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY THANKED.

At a meeting held at Hira Baugs Bombay, on Saturday the 4th February, 1922 under the auspices of the "Gaurakshana Seva Samaji" and under the presidentship of His Holiness Jagadguru Swami Shri Shantyanandji Maharaj of Shri Sharuda Peeth, Dwarka, a resolution was passed stating that the meeting "highly appreciates and supports the resolution in connection with the prohibition of the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle in the Municipal slaughter Houses, passed at a public meeting held at Ramatipura on the 26th ultimo, under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, and Congratulates the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for having passed a resolution regarding the complete prohibition of the slaughter of cows. This meeting further urges upon the Bombay and other Municipalities to follow the noble example of the Calcutta and several other influential Municipalities, who have not only stopped the slaughter of cows but of other milch and agricultural cattle also on the appeals of the Bombay Humanitarian League."

CHAURI CHAURA AFFAIR.

COMMISSIONER OF GORAKHPUR'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

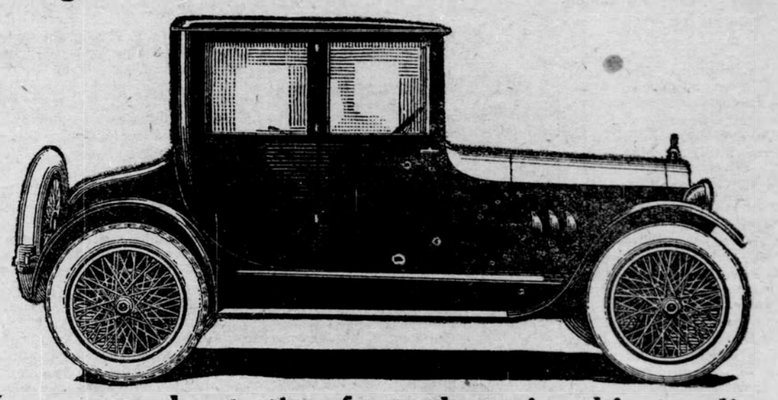
LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

A press communiques states:—The Commissioner of Gorakhpur writes as follows regarding the Chauri Chaura affair already reported:—

On previous Wednesday, an attempt to picket Mudera Bazar and prevent the sales of ash, drugs, and liquer, had been frustrated by the police. Also an Ahir (gowli caste) Government pensioner, who was a previous convict and had become volunteer, was called up and threatened with loss of his pension. The volunteers determined on Saturday, that is the next bazar day, to forcibly picket the bazar and overawe all opposition by their numbers. The owner of the bazar is a loyal zamindar. The volunteers proceeded to the bazar through the police station grounds. They attacked the police station with *kunkars* and bricks. Eventually the police fired in the air. The attack was renewed with greater force. The mob rushed the police and they fled, some into the lands and some into the buildings. A few police must have fired on the mob in earnest, but whether it was before the rush or not I cannot say. Buildings were set on fire and all the force there except one constable and one Chauki ar, who escaped, were brutally beaten to death and then burnt. Also a little boy servant of the Sub Inspector was murdered. Resistance to the mob was, I fear, very feeble. Then the mob tore up two rails on the line, cut telegraph wires and scattered. In all twenty-one police and chaukidars were killed and two rioters at least. The attack was deliberately organised by volunteers, but there was a big crowd when them. The strength of the crowd was fifteen hundred to two thousand. I have just returned from Chauri Chaura. It is impossible to give more details at present. The military has arrived and the police force of the district has been strengthened. There is nervousness in other Thanas and requests for reinforcements have been received. No renewal of disorders yet. Investigation is proceeding."

February 7—Activities of Non Cooperators was not much in evidence during the past five days. Only thirty volunteers were sent out to-day, and about twelve were arrested.

The Columbia bears a name without mar or blemish—a name which carried no stigma of poor years or failures—a name which from the beginning has stood for quality all the way through.



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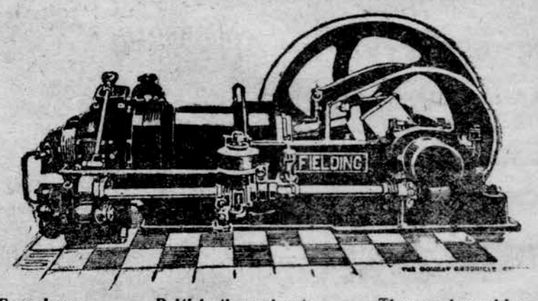

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Opinions of the Day.

Lord Northcliffe's Statement.

The "Searchlight" :—

Elsewhere will be found the text of a notable statement made by Lord Northcliffe prior to his sailing for England apropos of the Mussalman feeling in this country. Lord Northcliffe's influence on British and even European politics is profound and the insight obtained by him into the Muslim situation—"much more ugly than the Home press appears to know"—may be of incalculable advantage in securing a satisfactory revision of the Turkish treaty. Obviously Lord Northcliffe was not prepared to find the situation as "ugly" as it is but apparently he is impressed by the enormity of the problem which Muslim dissatisfaction has created in this country. The "instant arrest" of Mahatma Gandhi would be a madness and would fail of its purpose, as sure as the quack remedy which deals merely with the symptom and does not approach the disease itself, unless discontent is removed. Lord Northcliffe has but now discovered the strength of Moslem opinion and his statement is a tacit admission that they in England have been so far labouring under a species of delusion as to the real state of affairs in this country. The fact is that even now the extent and the profoundity of the present unrest is not fully understood, much less appreciated, by the powers-that-be. Indeed it is somewhat inexplicable that in the statement which purports to be an analysis of the present situation there is no mention either of the Punjab or the all-important problem of the inadequate nature of the present reforms and the consequent insistent demand for Swaraj. We hope no one is under the delusion that a solution of the Moslem question would bring the country within a close approach to peace. It would undoubtedly bring us within a measurable distance of it but it would be a miserable folly to imagine that the unrest will disappear without a solution of the Punjab and Swaraj issues. No divide-and-rule business will do hereafter and the authorities will blunder badly—and to that extentadvance the cause of Indian freedom—if they contemplate doing nothing or what amounts to nothing in respect of the Punjab question and the demand for real responsible government.

The Resolution on Repressive Policy.

The Bengalee :—

So, following in the wake of the Legislative Councils of the United Provinces and of Behar and Orissa, the Bengal Council has passed a resolution recommending to the Government, the withdrawal of the notifications against meetings, processions and volunteers and the release of all persons sentenced under the Repressive Acts. It remains to be seen what action the Government will take on the resolution that has been adopted by the Council by a substantial non-official majority. It cannot be doubted that the resolution represents a strong consensus of feeling among the Indian public, who have been so much exercised over the repressive policy embarked upon by the Government. Sir Henry Wheeler reviewed the situation in a comprehensive speech and signified his willingness to discuss the situation with a non-official Committee. We can well understand that it is no pleasure to the Government to pursue a strong and firm policy. But at a time when the atmosphere is surcharged with excitement, it is apt to be forgotten that conciliation is the only sovereign remedy of all political distempers. It is deeply to be regretted that the non-co-operators persist in an attitude that gives a handle to the Government for letting loose the forces of repression. We earnestly hope, however, the Government will not regard the resolution passed by the Council as a mere scrap of paper but will do their very best to act up to its spirit if not the letter.

The Vicious Circle.

The "New Empire" :—

The impressiveness of martial law is discounted by the suit made thus to an individual requesting him to be Premier of Egypt. The politicians of Egypt, though highly obstreperous, are shrewd. The process of continually exchanging the mailed fist and the velvet glove, which come like variations of the season, must be stimulating to the most phlegmatic among them. We find as a consequence no progress made in the settlement of Egypt, a problem which has exposed Britain to the gibes of malevolent critics. If Lord Curzon pursues his fitful and minatory policy, is allowed to assume the god, affect to nod, there may be another series of overtures succeeded by a breach and the intensification of Martial Law. The Empire is sick of traversing the vicious circle. The fact seems to be that the British Government, as a whole, has not made up its mind and has not laid down a final set of demands. It is incessantly bargaining. To make for settlement, the spirit of pure bargaining must cease and a candid statement be made of the utmost length to which Britain would go. Lord Allenby's visit to London and the terms of Sarwat Pasha, throw the whole problem again to the melting pot, whence, let us hope, something shapely will arise.

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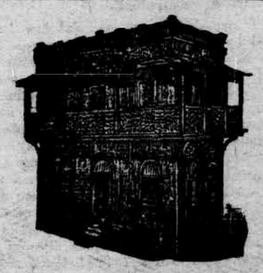
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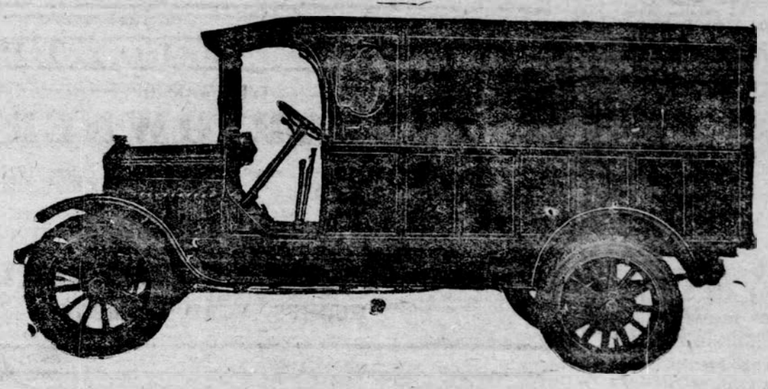
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